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# THE GUARDIAN

London

Saturday November 13 1971

5p

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## Queen's visit to France seals entente

By HELLA PICK

The Queen will set the seal of royal approval on Franco-British amity when she makes a state visit to France next May 15. Her decision to accept Pompidou's invitation was announced yesterday at the end of a visit by the French Foreign Minister, M Maurice Schumann.

It was the crowning of two days spent strengthening the ties between France and Britain, and was greeted by M Schumann as "good news to every Frenchman." "Perfidie Albion" had been wiped out. Instead, there was an Anglo-French entente which recalled "the long and deep-rooted friendship" between the French and British peoples, and expressed "great satisfaction that this historical friendship develop and flourish in a new and yet closer relationship as fellow members of the European Community."

The declaration said that concrete efforts would be made to reinforce these ties. Greater emphasis would be placed on the teaching of French in Britain, and vice versa. Lord Eccles, the Paymaster-General, would visit Paris soon to discuss

closer cooperation in exchanges in the field of art and culture. Officials from both countries would meet regularly, beginning on November 23, to promote linguistic, cultural, and artistic cooperation as well as scientific exchanges. Joint work on the Channel tunnel, Concorde, Jaguars, and helicopters would continue.

### Children killed

Four children were killed in a school bus crash in Huddersfield town. The children who were killed were Rosemary Toland, nine, Patrick Shannon, 12, and Alfred Blacker, 15, all from the same school. A short distance from the school, a short distance from the school, a short distance from the school.

### Stolen art

A police have uncovered the stolen paintings, including a Rembrandt and a Rubens, and sculptures worth £200,000 in a suburban home. A man has been charged with receiving stolen goods.

### Vote evens

TOTALISATOR Board has allowed a complete private enterprise book to accept bets on the outcome of general election, beauty contests, and sports events, the Secretary said in the House yesterday. (Parliament, page 20.)

### Nar graves

N wartime mass graves containing the bodies of at least 2,000 prisoners of war have been uncovered in Arzay, Western Poland.

### Going home

WOLVERHAMPTON only want to swap their house for one in London. Mr Derek Jones, his wife and daughter, want to go home. Mrs Jones said she was worried about the troubles "but there is a lot of good things in London."

### Branch line

HE MAGNET bankers, who are in the thirties, are being put up for sale as a going concern. Bidding will start at about £150 per unit.

### No sheila

THE AUSTRALIAN Prime Minister has refused his permission for Pan American to name one of its jets "Clipper Sonia" in honour of his wife. Mr McMahon's secretary said the Prime Minister did not want the aircraft named after Mrs McMahon. He did not think it was because the aircraft was a jumbo.

### Sunspot...

THE CARIBBEAN is coming closer: Travel Guardian, page 14.

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Gesture of friendship: Heath and Schumann at No. 10 yesterday

## Youth shot dead at Belfast dentist's

A DUTCH sailor, aged 18, was shot dead as he waited yesterday in a dentist's surgery in Grosvenor Road, Belfast.

Two gunmen drove up in a car to the surgery, operated by Mr Jack Saperia. One of them looked through the window into the waiting room; then he called over his shoulder and they entered the premises. Three shots were fired. One hit the victim in the chest and two others pierced the wall. A chair was also blasted.

The gunman then rushed from the surgery and escaped in a car. The youth was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital, only a few hundred yards away, but he died before admission.

The police were mystified by the motives for the shooting. It is known that he was a member of the crew of the

Waardrecht, a grain carrier which arrived in Belfast from a Mid-West Canadian port earlier this week. The vessel was thought to have been chartered by the Head Line, a large Belfast ship-owning firm.

This murder brings the total number of people killed in Northern Ireland since August, 1969, to 158. This year, 126 people have lost their lives—11 of them policemen.

The Northern Ireland Police Authority last night recommended that the RUC should be issued with automatic weapons. This is now being considered by the Premier, Mr Faulkner, in his capacity as Minister of Home Affairs. The authority wants the weapons issued when, in the opinion of the Chief Constable, they are necessary for the protection of police, lives, and property. They have

already pistols and shotguns which can be used on certain occasions.

Mr Faulkner and Mr Maudling have agreed to issue automatic weapons for the protection of police stations not guarded 24 hours a day by the army. These weapons will be handed out immediately.

Troops who searched the Turf Lodge area of Belfast yesterday detained 24 men and uncovered a cache of ammunition in a house at Norglen Parade.

This included two 3.5 inch bazooka rockets, three pistols, two nail bombs, five telescopic rifle sights, two silencers, and a bayonet. They are now looking for the rocket launcher which has been used for attacks on military posts and police stations.

COMPTON report out on Tuesday, page 6. Lynch and Faulkner speeches, back page.

## IRA talks to press

From DEREK BROWN in Londonderry

The Provisional wing of the IRA in Londonderry yesterday took the unprecedented step of calling a press conference for English journalists.

One purpose was to refute, once and for all, any lingering doubts that the movement was involved in the unsavoury

events of the past few days in the Bogside where three girls had their heads shaved and two of them were tarred and feathered for associating with British soldiers.

The Provisionals claimed there would be no more public punishments. They had warned the women responsible for putting the girls on unofficial trial that their vendetta must stop.

"We are human beings with feelings like everyone else," said one leader. "We have no objection to girls going out with soldiers or getting engaged to them."

However, he said that girls who gave information to the troops would be punished. He did not specify how.

The four Provisional leaders who gave the conference would not comment on the suggestion that they were trying to repair their public image. But the conference was seen as a tacit admission that public opinion does matter to the illegal organisation, which has hitherto criticised the reports of British journalists while minimising their importance.

The Provisional IRA could hardly expect British newspapers to approve of their organisation. But plainly the wave of condemnation and dis-

gust which followed the tar and feather incidents has had a backwash in the Catholic areas of Londonderry. The IRA leaders want to all else to maintain the unity of the Bogside and Creggan areas, and their own position as the leaders and spokesmen of those communities.

The conference was arranged, therefore, to discuss press coverage of events in the city. Eleven journalists attended, having been taken by car to a council house in the anonymous backstreets of the Creggan estate.

Journalists rarely visit the Catholic strongholds these days with an easy mind. Several reporters and photographers have been threatened with violence and some have been ordered out at gunpoint.

On occasions newspapermen have received an invitation to go into the Bogside, only to find that it came from "unofficial sources." This happened on Wednesday night, when a party of reporters went into the Bogside on invitation, and were told by the Provisionals to get out in two minutes, "or else there will be some shooting."

The stark fact is that for journalists and others, the Bogside and Creggan estates are "no go" areas, with the IRA in total effective control.

The guardedly cooperative approach at the Provisional conference was in interesting contrast with the British Army's press service yesterday. The army's permanent press officer in Londonderry was swamped with requests for information about the marriage, due to take place yesterday, of one of the tar and feather victims and a British soldier.

All the army would say was that the soldier, Private John Doherty, and the girl, Miss Marta Doherty, had asked for no publicity. They took the request literally and declined to confirm whether the wedding had taken place or even if it was going to take place.

The couple are evidently determined that their wedding will be an entirely secret affair. They have received offers from at least three newspapers.

Last night Private Larner's stepfather, Mr Peter Wiseman, said: "I am convinced they will come to England in the next day or two. I expect them to marry quietly at a register office without any fuss."

Another girl who was punished by the women of Bogside, 17-year-old Deirdre Duffy, was still in hospital yesterday.



"If any of you know cause or just impediment why..."

## Vietnam exodus

President Nixon yesterday announced that another 45,000 US soldiers will be withdrawn from Vietnam in December and January leaving only 139,000 men there by February next year.

Mr Nixon said he would a new withdrawal plan before February - based on the level of enemy activity, progress in Vietnamisation, and progress in obtaining the release of

American prisoners. The use of US air power would continue in South-east Asia and Mr Nixon will retain a residual force in Vietnam unless there is a negotiated settlement.

The latest withdrawal plan represents a speeded-up version of the current rate of 14,300 men a month. That rate, announced on April 7, is the fastest since Mr Nixon began the Vietnamisation programme with a withdrawal of 25,000 men beginning in June 1969.

## Dust blocks Mars pictures

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

Man's first long close-up look at another planet begins today when the US spacecraft Mariner 9 is inserted into orbit around Mars.

The first batch of pictures, taken before the orbit started, showed that the dust storm that has raged for the past seven weeks had virtually blocked out the planet's surface features. The storm is said to be unique in size and duration.

With system-checking photographs already relayed back to earth during its approach to the planet, the first pictures from the initial orbit—whose low point will be about 800 miles from the surface—are to be transmitted back to earth tomorrow afternoon. During the next few days the orbit is to be adjusted to have a low point about 750 miles from the surface, and the main programme of photography, lasting 90 days, will then begin.

Cameras on the spacecraft will provide both mapping and high resolution photographs that will provide details down to about 100 yards in diameter. Because the orbit is to be at 85 degrees to the equator, about 80 per cent of the planet's surface can be mapped during the 90-day period.

By using mapping frames from successive orbits it will also be possible to make stereoscopic reconstructions of the surface. Instruments on board will also be mapping the planet's magnetic field and, by spectroscopic measurement, analysing its tenuous atmosphere. The probe has been widely canvassed as designed to determine whether or not life exists on Mars.

But its equipment is really designed to determine whether conditions exist there in which

primitive life forms might have evolved. It should also provide the topographical information needed for the planned US Viking Mars unmanned landing in the late seventies.

The photographs, studies of temperature, and other measurements may throw some new light on the cause of the seasonal "darkening" of the surface, and the full nature of the Martian polar caps, which advance and recede with the planet's long seasons. The Martian year is much longer than ours—687 days—and the planet is 48 million miles farther from the sun than the earth. It is much colder than earth but, if water is present, could support conventional life forms.

Conventional life forms are based on carbon, so the presence of carbon and water on the sur-

face can be taken as an indication that life could exist, and the search for these two "indicators" will undoubtedly also be made by the two Russian probes, Mars 2 and 3, due to arrive in Mars orbit next week. The US National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Academy of Sciences in Moscow have agreed to a rapid exchange of information from their probes, and the prospect of three spacecraft in orbit around Mars at the same time on an international venture is a valuable advance in space cooperation.

One of the Russian probes may attempt a landing and analysis of the Martian surface, using techniques similar to those employed by the Russians and the US on the moon. The Russian lunar lander, which failed, is thought by some to have been a test of systems for this kind of more distant mission.

## Clyde men guarantee delivery

From JOHN KERR in Glasgow

The prospects for a major salvage operation in the Upper Clyde Shipyards improved greatly yesterday when the unions and shop stewards gave the Irish Shipping Company an unconditional guarantee for delivery of four ships.

The unprecedented undertaking between men, management, and customers was agreed after less than an hour of discussion at the Linthouse division of UCS.

Coming so swiftly after five months of often acrimonious conflict between the workers and the Government the agreement constitutes a significant breakthrough in industrial relations on the Clyde.

It was calculated to establish customer confidence in the yards and should go a long way towards that end. The men's guarantee applies not only to Irish shipping but to any other owner placing new orders—regardless of what happens in the continuing campaign to maintain all four yards and the labour force.

The meeting at Linthouse was attended by Mr Perry Greer, chairman of Irish Shipping; Mr Dan McGarvey, joint president of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions; Mr Hugh Stenhouse and Mr Kenneth Douglas, chairman and deputy chairman of the new Government-backed company, Govan Shipbuilders; Mr Robert C. Smith, the UCS liquidator; and nine UCS shop stewards.

Mr McGarvey said the unions welcomed the support that had been given by Irish Shipping in their readiness to revive, with "money back" guarantees from the Government, suspended contracts for four built carriers to be built at Govan. "We have agreed that, regardless of what happens in the yards, work will proceed on these four ships as a gesture to a new customer and, to show that the confidence they have placed in us is justified," he said.

This was one of the biggest moves forward in the UCS crisis. He added: "We all basically want the same thing. Mr Greer wants the ships built on time. We have said he will get them. Mr Stenhouse wants more orders. We want more work."

Mr McGarvey said the unions' next priority would be to arrange a meeting with representatives of Breaskea Tankships Incorporated, the American firm which is investigating a long lease of the Clydebank yard for an international consortium. Mr Smith, the liquidator, had confirmed that the Breaskea group were definitely interested.

The unions now wished to meet the company as quickly as possible so that any "waverers" in the consortium could be convinced by assurances similar to those given to Irish Shipping. They had also asked Mr Smith, as an interim measure, to discuss with the Government the possibility of financial guarantees, another suspended order to be built at Clydebank on the same basis. This would be an insurance against the possibility of redundancies arising at Clydebank in February next year.

But Mr McGarvey said the future of the Scotstoun and Clydebank yards would rest with Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry. He hoped that he would be able to have further talks with Mr Davies soon.

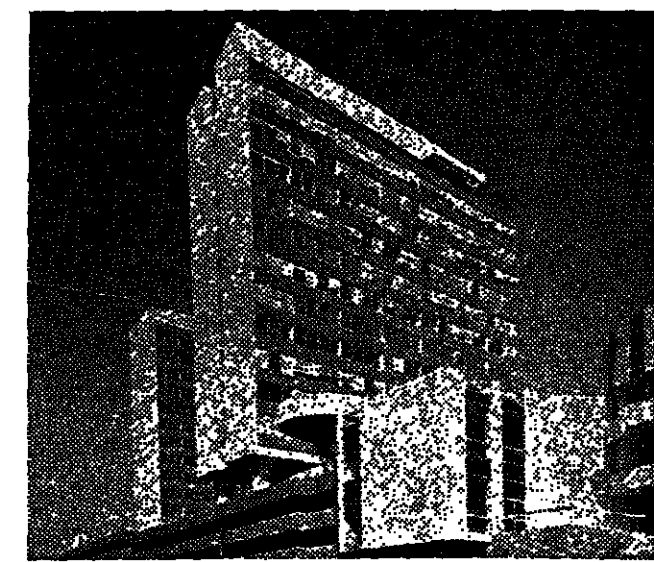
Mr Greer said he was delighted at the outcome of the meeting. "One of our jobs was to get an assurance that we will get these ships," he said. "We have got from them—and all we need in their word—is an assurance that we will get the ships on time, and that nothing that happens at Clydebank in political or other matters will interfere with that promise."

Work is likely to start on the first ship at Govan within the next two weeks, and deliveries for the four vessels have been fixed for September and November next year, and February and March, 1973.

The men's guarantee of delivery was confirmed emphatically by Mr James Airie, chairman of the UCS Shop Stewards' Coordinating Committee. He said: "We have given the guarantee to Mr Greer that, whatever happens, they will get these ships—and that goes for any other owner who wishes to place an order."

Mr Hugh Stenhouse said that the feasibility study into incorporating the Scotstoun yard with Govan and Linthouse in Govan Shipbuilders should be completed by December 14. He hoped that the new company would become operational soon after that date.

Toolroom stoppage nearer, page 7



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STA ROBERTS

Letter from Paris

Prospect of the Seine in jeopardy from a projected Left Bank expressway

It seems only yesterday, but it is in fact coming up to four years since M. Pompidou, who was then Prime Minister, formally inaugurated the expressway along the Right Bank of the Seine. Since then, more and more cars have come to use this route, and the fact that from various viewpoints on the opposite side of the river the hard lines of concrete and an endless moving band of cars should intrude into the prospect.

Now, unless the Paris council has an unexpected change of heart when it votes its budget on Monday, there are to have a new section of express route on the Left Bank also, 11.3 kilometres on which the motorist can put his foot down with no hazard other than crashing into the rear of the car ahead, which does happen from time to time on other sections of the expressway.

Because part of this new section will pass through the Louvre, its newly cleaned stone facade in sun and floodlight, the guided dome of the Institut du monde arabe, and the water of the Seine being what it is, can only be a ritual act of purification.

There is time to salute the man who lives in the Marie-Jeanne, a house converted into a house of the Left Bank, where he flies kites of his own design, and note with pleasure that a historical figure, perhaps because his sister, the beautiful Isadora, has been dead for decades, is being brought back to the Left Bank, a "free school" where the arts and crafts, as well as the philosophy and music of Greece was founded in 1911.

For through traffic and keep the centre clear of private cars during the day. In that way we might hope to keep both the quays and reasonable mobility for taxis, buses, and delivery vans.

Visitors to Paris, or even residents who are not particularly familiar with the Left Bank, are often surprised to see the permanent, fancy dress parade of its street scenes: a woman of a certain age wearing robes of creamy, hand-woven wool, striding firmly along in admirable handmade sandals.

But Raymond Duncan died only in 1966, at the age of 92, and to the last was to be seen about the quays, his hair worn shoulder-length, his brow bound with a fillet before hippies had been dreamed of.

Years ago Kay Boyle wrote a funny, unkind book about the Académie. It was the sort of venture which inevitably lent itself to such treatment, just as its founder was likely to inspire journalists to caption like "classy, classical Duncan, or 'hero in a night shirt'." But passions are never really ludicrous, and Duncan, painter, sculptor, weaver, poet, philosopher, playwright, specialist of movement, was nothing if not passionate.

The disciple and, for 50 years, the collaborator of Raymond Duncan, Madame Bertrand, Latvian by birth, French by marriage, is still carrying on the work of the master in the Académie which he established in the rue de Seine. She has, these last days, been more than usually in the public eye and mind because, for a week the Académie has been celebrating the anniversary of the death, but of the birth of Duncan.

English dictionary of slang and colloquialism, which can virtually be claimed as a Manchester book since it is for the greater part the work of Joseph Marks, formerly dean of general studies and senior lecturer in French at Manchester University, and, after his death, was revised and enlarged by his widow, Madame George Marks, special lecturer in French at the University, with Albert J. Farmer, professor at the Sorbonne and the Ecole Normale Supérieure.

It is too much to expect the answers to be provided. One is, too, reminded once again of the extraordinarily chancy and ephemeral nature of slang. A whole new vocabulary can spring up almost overnight: some parts of it will die as quickly as it was born, but which words will last? For example, "les croutons" (the toasting), the description applied by relentless teenagers to the middle-aged which cropped up 10 or more years ago, has its rightful place in the dictionary, but the even more brutal PPR, which stood for "le pas passé pas l'hiver" (they won't last the winter) is not.

IT WAS a passionately Anglophile Italian colleague, who, the other day, lamented Britain's entry into the Common Market because he feared that European, particularly French and Italian bureaucracy, might cross the channel. I doubted it, thinking it more likely that we should be discouraged even in the home trade. Among the last certainly the British palate. For once, one is not thinking of packet "custard" and tomato sauce, but of two men seated at a luncheon bar, each with a dozen and a half Whistable oysters before him, which he was anointing, first with lemon, then with vinegar, then with Fabbesco sauce.

But certainly British courtesy. Even in London it can still fall as balm to the visitor used to more astringent climate. Only after getting back here did I realise that the bus conductor who had been endlessly patient and amiable about my fumbling with a relatively complicated menu, was Italian, and the particularly friendly men behind the counter at the Post Office who carefully turned over each stamp as he passed it under the grille so that you would not have to lick the dusty slide, was Jamaican. Sometimes I wonder if we are sufficiently conscious of our luck in having a bad through the ages many trans-fusions from other nations

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Lin loses a link with Mao

Alec may see Komo

PETER NISSEWARD November 12

Alec Douglas-Home will be first meeting with Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Indira Gandhi, shortly after he lands in London on Monday with Lady Home and a staff of 24.

It is understood that even if a settlement is agreed, no state visit will be made in Salisbury. Alec will fly home to his Cabinet colleagues and the verdict will be in the Commons.

At his meeting with Sir Alec, he intends to spend two or three days of his time with the Rhodesians of the political convicts. He is expected to meet the Nationalist leader, Ian Smith, who has been detained without trial for the past seven years in the remote Goshuungwa. The Prime Minister, Mr. Indira Gandhi, is expected to be in London on Monday. She is expected to be in London on Monday. She is expected to be in London on Monday.

Mrs Gandhi ends her tour sceptical of mediation

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, November 11

During her visit to Bonn which ended today the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, has shown a very tough attitude on the crisis between India and Pakistan. She has left behind the impression that war is a distinct possibility.

Mrs. Gandhi identified herself with the recent statement of her Defence Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, that in the event of a Pakistani attack India would counter-attack, and that no one could force India to surrender territory she had conquered.

This statement, Mrs. Gandhi said, had to be seen in historical perspective. Twice Pakistan had attacked India. "When we are attacked we shall go forward. India's security is more important to us than the concern of other people."

She said a Tashkent solution, of the type reached through Soviet mediation in 1966, was not feasible. Nor does she think much of the idea of United Nations mediation. She said that when she was in Pakistan, she had been told that the Indian-Soviet treaty would hamper her attempts at mediation.

Nations mediation. She said that a function yesterday it was inappropriate for India to be confronted with UN commissions when nothing had been done to prevent genocide in East Pakistan.

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considered an advance on the American. But what has pleased officials most is the French and West German support for the Indian stand — that there can be no solution to the Bangla Desh problem unless it is acceptable to the elected representatives of East Bengal.

American diplomats in New Delhi have been trying to explain the lack of American sympathy for India in terms of President Nixon's personal feelings. He is said to be annoyed with Mrs. Gandhi because she recently gave a big welcome to Senator Edward Kennedy.

But there is more to it than emotion. The Indian Government feels that behind the unrelenting American support for the Pakistani military regime is a long-term policy of keeping a divided Pakistan as a counter-weight to India, regardless of what the military junta in Islamabad might do.

Indian officials claim that Mrs. Gandhi has made it clear to Mr. Nixon that she will enter into no discussion on the withdrawal of troops unless there is progress towards a solution of the basic Bangla Desh problem. As broad Indian interests seem served by the present situation in which Bangla Desh guerrillas receive all help short of a full-scale invasion, nobody here is anxious for war and support for Mr. Gandhi's restraint is strong.

Czech call for poll boycott

Six opposition groups have appealed for a boycott of national elections in what appears to be the first combined campaign by the Czechoslovak underground. Polling is due to take place on November 28 and 29.

The duplicated appeal has been slipped through the newspaper correspondents in the past few days. It reminds citizens that voting for the pre-selected candidates for national and local bodies is not obligatory, and that voters have the right to throw them out on the ballot paper.

This resembles an appeal circulated here at the beginning of September, but the earlier leaflets were signed by only one group, the Socialist Movement of Czechoslovak Citizens.

The new appeal has also signed the new appeal and the other signatories are the Czechoslovak Movement for Democratic Socialism, the Movement of Popular Resistance (both the Czech and Slovak sections), Communists in Opposition, and the Jan Palach Revolutionary Movement. The reference to the Slovak section of the MPR indicates that the appeal is also being distributed in Slovakia.

'Muted optimism' on Swedish deal

From RICHARD NORTON-TAYLOR Stockholm, November 12

Signor Malfatti, the President of the European Commission, today expressed muted optimism for the successful conclusion of a trade agreement between the EEC and Sweden.

But at a press conference after three days of discussions with the Swedish Government, he ruled out the possibility of full membership for Sweden with a kind of "neutrality clause."

EEC farm price rises may double

Brussels, November 12

The Common Market Commission, which initially suggested farm price increases of 2 to 3 per cent for next year, may now propose rises of double that amount, informed sources said here today. The original proposals, worked out by farm experts under the commission's vice-president, Dr. Sicco Mansholt, have been rejected by the Common Market farmers' organisations and by the Agriculture Commission of the European Parliament.

The producers' organisation (COPA) has called for price rises averaging 11 per cent, while the Parliamentary Commission, preparing for next week's farm debate in Strasbourg, has come out in favour of increases of 8 per cent. One of Dr. Mansholt's reasons for keeping price rises small was to lessen the blow for Britain, which will have to adjust farm prices upwards by a considerable amount on joining the Community. As the sources believe, he and the Executive Commission now come up with proposed increases of between 5 and 6 per cent, the necessary adjustment for Britain will be that much greater.

Gunships kill friends

Saigon, November 12

American helicopter gunships accidentally attacked a South Vietnamese infantry force, killing eight and wounding 21 others, the United States military reported today.

The accident occurred yesterday during a clash between South Vietnamese and North Vietnamese troops in Binh Dinh province, north-east of Saigon. The US High Command said the gunships fired on targets reported to them by the South Vietnamese infantrymen themselves.

The US High Command also announced here today that US ground troops had ended their indirect involvement in the Cambodian war and closed the last American artillery base, near the Vietnam border. American aircraft, however, including B-52 bombers based in Thailand, would continue to bombard Communist positions and supply routes inside Cambodia.

Amnesty plea for exiles

Amnesty International has sent a telegram to a committee of Greek judges asking them to release people who have been exiled to remote villages and islands.

Two survive shipwreck

Mia Merle-Smith, daughter of the US Ambassador to Kenya, was drowned when the yacht Hinayana capsized in a force 10 gale in the Bay of Biscay.

TELEVISION

MUSIC NIGHT: Duke Ellington and his Orchestra are given the "Omnibus" slot, filmed on his recent tour (BBC-1, 9.55). Earlier, Zubin Mehta, Barenboim, and the Israel Philharmonic play Mozart, Beethoven, Respighi, in the first of the "Great Orchestras of the World" shows ("Music on 2," BBC-2, 8.10). Later, "Upstairs, Downstairs" continues (ITV, 10.15) and the money-for-art question gets another airing from David Piper, and others ("For the Nation," BBC-2, 10.40).

BBC-1  
9 a.m. Nai Zindagi Naya  
10.30 a.m. The World of Us: The Living Sea  
11.30 a.m. Music on 2: Great Orchestras of the World—Israel Philharmonic Orchestra  
12.25 p.m. Conflict at Work  
1.20 p.m. The Gap  
2.15 p.m. Made in Britain  
2.24 p.m. News  
2.25 p.m. Going for a Song  
2.50 p.m. Here's Lucy  
3.15 p.m. Western Approaches  
4.35 p.m. Walt Disney  
5.20 p.m. Brown's Schoolboys  
6.15 p.m. Chance to Meet: Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson  
6.50 p.m. Jack Warner appeals on behalf of Age Concern  
6.55 p.m. Songs of Praise  
7.25 p.m. Morecambe and Wise Show  
8.10 p.m. My Cousin Rachel, with Richard Burton, Olivia de Havilland  
9.45 p.m. News  
9.55 p.m. Omnibus: Duke Ellington  
11.0 p.m. Parkinson  
11.45 p.m. Weather

Sunday

Jennifer, with Leo Genn, Beatrice Campbell, Rosamund John, Janette Scott  
4.45 Golden Shot  
5.25 Flaxton Boys  
6.5 News  
6.15 Freedom Roadshow: Malcolm Stewart with Radha Krishna Temple  
7.0 Stars on Sunday  
7.20 On the Buses  
7.55 Film: "Payroll," with Michael Craig, Françoise Prevost, Billie Whitelaw  
9.50 Police 5  
10.0 News  
11.15 Upstairs, Downstairs: "A Cry for Help"  
11.15 Robert Kee interviews Arthur Koestler  
11.45 Towards a Better Europe

RADIO

Radio 1 1,500 m.; VHF  
News: 7.0 a.m., 7.30, 8.0, 8.30, 9.0, 9.30, 10.0, 11.30, 12.00, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0, 11.0, 12.00, 1.0 a.m., 2.0  
6.55 a.m. First Day of the Week  
7.0 News  
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# MARKET PLACE

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# Explosion shattered the coffee break at Robert Carr's

Mr Robert Carr's description of what happened when a bomb went off at his home while he was having coffee with his family was read for him at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Mr Carr, Secretary for Employment, said in a statement that he was in the lounge of his home at Barnet, having after-dinner coffee with his wife and two

## Nuclear site in doubt

By our own Reporter

Flintshire County Council last night reaffirmed its opposition to the siting of a nuclear power station at Connah's Quay. The council insists that planning permission, even if it were granted by the Welsh Office, would still leave the question open to a veto by the Department of Trade and Industry.

The clerk of the council, Mr T. M. Haydn Rees, reacted sharply yesterday to a statement by a spokesman for the Central Electricity Generating Board, who said that the board only applied for sites which it thought would be acceptable to the nuclear installation inspectorate of the DTI, which is ultimately responsible for granting operating licences.

The implication, said Mr Rees, was that because there had been a public inquiry into the board's proposals for Connah's Quay, the inspectorate had found the site to be a suitable one.

The council's main objection at the public inquiry, earlier this year, was that a power station would inhibit the development of the eastern part of the county as envisaged by Shankland Cox and Associates, the planning consultants engaged by the Welsh Office.

A principal inspector of nuclear installations, earlier recalled, had told the inquiry that, had his ministry been aware of the proposed development of Connah's Quay and Flint, it would not have advised the board to go ahead with its application.

## Locals in favour of road plan

By our own Reporter

Proposals to improve the A66 through Cumberland and the Lake District have the support of the local authorities in the area, Mr John Cunningham, Labour MP for Whitehaven, said yesterday. The principal objections had come from bodies that were not directly elected—the Countryside Commission and the Lake District Planning Board.

Under the Government's scheme the A66 would become the main trunk route linking Penrith and the M6 to West Cumberland, bypassing Keswick and becoming a dual-carriageway along Bassenthwaite Lake. Keswick urban and Cockermouth rural councils have not objected.

"I am not against the national parks, and I think that they ought to be strengthened," Mr Cunningham said, "but it has to be realised that the Lake District cuts off West Cumberland from the rest of Britain."

## Robber's 'wife' freed

A woman who had lived as the wife of a bank robber, was freed from her two-year prison sentence yesterday by the Appeal Court.

Barbara Hepburn did not play a leading part in making arrangements to enable Ronald Dark to assume the role of a countryman in Devon, after he had taken part in a £250,000 bank robbery at Ilford, Mr Justice Griffiths said. Miss Hepburn, of Edgely House, Lafford, Devon, was sentenced to two years on February 4 for conspiracy to obstruct the course of justice. Dark, with whom she had lived since 1968, was imprisoned for 16 years.

daughters, when he heard a loud explosion and told them to lie on the floor.

He then crawled across the floor to see what was happening. When he was outside in the road shortly afterwards, he heard a sizzling noise coming from a black plastic bag which was against the house, and there was a second explosion.

Mr Carr's statement was read on the third day of the trial of Jack Leonard Prescott (27), decorator of Roehampton Lane, Roehampton, and Ian Donald Purdie (24), film technician, of Tyneham Road, Wandsworth.

They have both denied conspiring with others between July 1970 and March 1971 to cause explosions. Prescott has also denied two charges of causing explosions in St James's Square, London, in December 1970 and at the home of Mr Carr in Hadley Green Road, Barnet, on January 12 this year.

Mr John Mathew, prosecuting, has been describing to the jury 25 alleged bomb incidents and two shootings, not all of which, he has said, have involved Purdie or Prescott. The explosion at Mr Carr's home was the 18th in his list. The jury was handed an album of 15 photographs showing damage to the house.

Mr Mathew said Mr Carr's statement would be read as neither defending counsel required cross-examination.

In the statement, Mr Carr said it was possible for anyone outside his house to see if there was a light in the kitchen and they could possibly also see movements there. Living with them was Miss Harris, the housekeeper.

After dinner he helped his wife with the washing-up in the kitchen. His daughter, Vivian, aged 13, played the piano in the sitting room.

"We joined our daughters in the sitting room for coffee. I remember my wife fetched a glass of milk from the refrigerator. At about 10 p.m. I fetched my despatch box from the hall to carry on with some work. At about 10.5 I heard a loud explosion. My first reaction was that it was an explosion caused from my gas boiler in the cellar. I heard a lot of breaking glass and I told them to get on the floor."

"I crawled to the sitting room door and noticed the door was wide open. Smoke was billowing in from outside. I went into the drawing room to telephone the police but found my telephone was out of order."

Mr Carr said he took his wife and daughters next door and telephoned the police from there. His wife had pointed out a black plastic bag against the house. It was a type of carrier bag. "I did not associate this with a second explosive device but imagined it was a relic from the one that had gone off."

When the police were arriving he began to have suspicions about the black plastic bag on the front door, but he then noticed Miss Harris walking towards the house. He instructed her to go quickly to the back of the house.

"I was anticipating telling the police officer about the dark black plastic bag, but before I could do so I heard a sizzling noise and saw a yellow flame from the front door, presumably from the bag." There was then a second loud explosion.

The two bombs could have endangered lives, said Major Donald Henderson, an explosives officer attached to Metropolitan Police. Each blast had been caused by 2lb. of "thin-case high explosives," he estimated.

Mr Mathew then described

the remaining explosions on his list, including one at the home of Mr John Davies.

The working of two different types of bomb was explained by Mr John Percy Lidstone, senior experimental officer at the Army Research and Development Establishment, Woolwich.

He produced one of a type which he said was unsuccessfully used against the Spanish banks in London in 1969, which had a delay system. The delay depended on the amount of paper eaten into before sulphuric acid dripped on to a mixture of sugar and sodium chlorate. Then, an intense flame would operate detonators which would set off the high explosion.

Mr Lidstone said that the type of bomb used on the Iberia Airways plane and at the Paddington police station site, would have been operated by clockwork.

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Mr John Mathew, prosecuting, has been describing to the jury 25 alleged bomb incidents and two shootings, not all of which, he has said, have involved Purdie or Prescott. The explosion at Mr Carr's home was the 18th in his list. The jury was handed an album of 15 photographs showing damage to the house.

Mr Mathew said Mr Carr's statement would be read as neither defending counsel required cross-examination.

In the statement, Mr Carr said it was possible for anyone outside his house to see if there was a light in the kitchen and they could possibly also see movements there. Living with them was Miss Harris, the housekeeper.

After dinner he helped his wife with the washing-up in the kitchen. His daughter, Vivian, aged 13, played the piano in the sitting room.

"We joined our daughters in the sitting room for coffee. I remember my wife fetched a glass of milk from the refrigerator. At about 10 p.m. I fetched my despatch box from the hall to carry on with some work. At about 10.5 I heard a loud explosion. My first reaction was that it was an explosion caused from my gas boiler in the cellar. I heard a lot of breaking glass and I told them to get on the floor."

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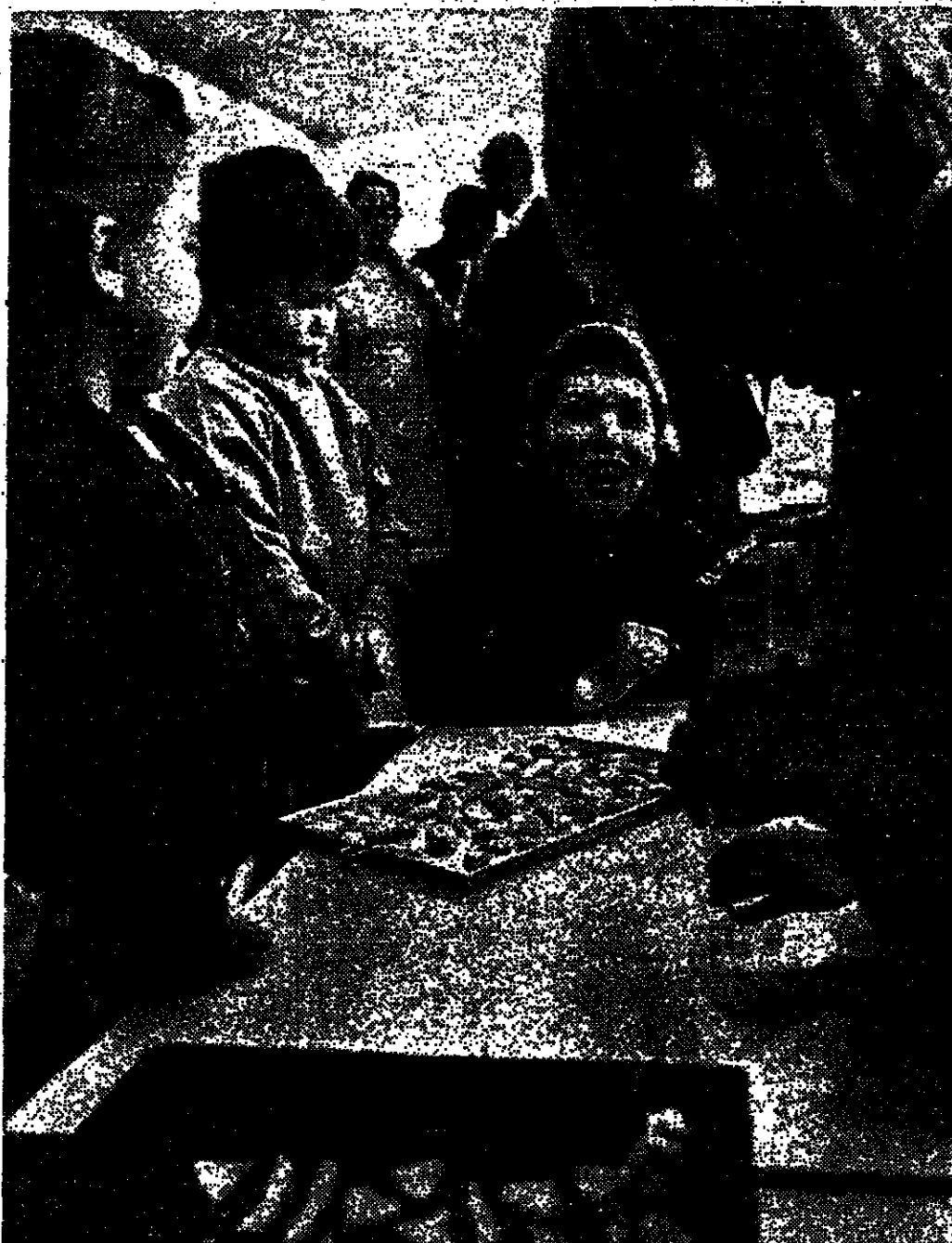
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Glenda Jackson at the new Wingfield primary school, Kidbrooke, south London, which she opened yesterday. The building cost about £220,000.

## No repeal of the porn laws as Lord L meets bunnies

LORD LONGFORD is using Bunny Girls to raise money for charity. Tomorrow, he will descend from his Lobby of Light to the sidelines of salaciousness to cheer at a football match between a team of hostesses from the Playboy Club and an equally lovely Women's Showbiz eleven.

The match will be played at a stadium in East Ham, London, and the Bunny Girls will be wearing orange short shorts with furry tails sticking out of the back. The girls will be wearing orange short shorts with furry tails sticking out of the back. The girls will be wearing orange short shorts with furry tails sticking out of the back.

Not that there will be anything even risqué about the encounter, though it promises to be the sexiest fixture on the field this weekend. Yesterday his lordship denied that his involvement could be seen as being contrary to the principles of morality which he is currently championing.

No, he had never been to the Playboy Club. But he had visited similar establishments. No, there was no question of his exploiting the Bunny Girls. Have you ever heard of anyone being exploited for charity? No, he would not use the occasion to do a little proselytising. He would certainly speak to the girls, but he doubted if they would talk about pornography—"besides, there's nothing particularly pornographic about the Playboy Club anyway."

The object of the charity match is to

provide funds for the New Horizon Youth Centre, a project of which his lordship is chairman, and which he established to help young people adrift in the West End. One of the centre's social workers, Mr Simon Ottewill, who organised the fixture, said that Lord Longford had agreed to attend when a celebrity match between a Monty Python eleven and a Jimmy Greaves eleven was arranged.

His lordship was "slightly disturbed" when he was told that the women's match would be played also. This, explained Mr Ottewill, was because his attitude might be taken wrongly by supporters and opponents of his inquiry into pornography. However, his lordship, who knows just when to walk out of a sex show—as he did when seeing Oh! Calcutta!—will be a spectator at the entirely clean match.

As it happens, there may be a member of the "Oh! Calcutta!" cast—Brenda Arnes— and a member of the "Hair" cast—Marsha Hunt—in the team which opposes the Playboy girls. But one suggestion Lord Longford will not be taking up is a publicity man's idea that he should kick a ball round with the Bunnies.

John Cunningham

## 'Torture' report stage set

The Compton Report on the treatment of internees and detainees in Ulster will be published on Tuesday. The Home Secretary, Mr Maudling, is expected to make a statement in the Commons just before the report is released.

It has not been an easy inquiry. Leaders of the Catholic community at first refused to

By our Political Staff

give evidence. Then British and Irish newspapers published reports of disorientation techniques alleged to have been practised on men after they had been interned—and therefore outside the scope of the inquiry.

Members of the Prime Minis-

ter's staff reacted to these reports by saying that the inquiry had already heard similar evidence. The inquiry suffered another setback when Mr Kevin McNamara, Labour MP for Kingston-upon-Hull North, discovered that the inquiry only covered the cases of men rounded up in the first swoop, and not the hundreds taken into custody afterwards.

The Government replied at first that it was dealing with the first internees only in the interests of speed so that it could publish the report as quickly as possible. Then, Sir Edmund volunteered to look into the grievances of some of the later internees without the help of Mr McNamara and Dr Gibson. This report will be published later next week.

The Government later realised that many of those mentioned in the original reports could be the victims of reprisals from the IRA because they had cooperated with an inquiry set up by the British Government. The report was therefore held up for security reasons. Printing caused further delays, but the finished product will be available on Tuesday.

## Pilots split on safety

Captain Laurie Taylor, chairman of the British Airline Pilots' Association, yesterday described as "ridiculous" a survey which claimed that pilots thought Mediator, Britain's computerised air traffic control system, was unsafe.

Captain Taylor said at Heathrow Airport-London that the survey by the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators, had replies from only 73 pilots, a small number.

BALPA argued that a situation in which one person could take executive action while

looking at a screen with scores of radar blips on it was dangerous. Of BALPA's 5,000 members, 4,000 are airline pilots.

The Guild said that their survey had been open to all pilots at Heathrow, Gatwick, and Luton and 2,000 questionnaire forms were available. "The fact that only 73 replied shows in itself that pilots do not consider 'Mediator' unsafe."

"Of those who replied, 79 per cent thought 'Mediator' was as safe or safer than the previous procedural system. Fewer than 10 per cent believed it was less safe."

A LONG and sad journey took Mrs Theresa Wakeling to the public gallery of the House of Commons on Thursday.

She was there to witness the alleged injustices suffered by her deaf children. It began when teachers noticed that her twins, Bernadette and Vincent, had not talked four months after starting school at five. It continued through an extraordinary controversy about whether Mrs Wakeling's children were deaf at all. It still goes on, with Mrs Wakeling demanding that classes for deaf children should be available near her home.

Mrs Wakeling is 44 and the wife of a Dagenham postman. She works part time for old people, is a Roman Catholic and says that when she was two months pregnant she was given a drug because she had been in contact with a child suffering from German measles. She adds that she "put out of her mind" this circumstance until recently. Now she is taking legal advice about whether there are grounds to sue the makers of the drug.

"My children," said Mrs Wakeling yesterday, "were born deaf. They were classi-

fied as partly hearing. They can hear about 500 cycles of the normal hearing of 20,000 cycles. When Vincent was five, the medical officer said he had hearing loss and had been to school for four months and could not talk at all.

"I told him Vincent did talk, because it had taken me four years of hard work to teach him to talk," Mrs Wakeling said that she had patiently trained the boy to understand what she meant, though the sounds she made reached his ears in a distorted form, but when he was first exposed to the noise of 40 children and ordinary speech he could not assimilate it and therefore was confused and did not speak.

At this time, both children were at St Joseph's infants school at Dagenham, a Roman Catholic school. Vincent was taken to the Nuffield Centre where, according to Mrs Wakeling, a consultant suggested that he should have his lessons at a unit for the partly hearing. Mrs Wakeling said

that for three months after this, Vincent had a half hour lesson once a week at a partly hearing unit.

But the question again arose: are Mrs Wakeling's children deaf or not? Mrs Wakeling said Vincent arrived home one day very upset because the teacher had reversed the batteries in his hearing aid as an experiment, meaning that the hearing aid did not work but acted as an ear plug. According to Mrs Wakeling, this was because it had been noticed that the boy seemed to be responding normally when the amplification equipment in the class had accidentally been switched off.

But Mrs Wakeling considered the experiment "pointless" and felt it carried an implication that Vincent could be shamming deafness. She said the same experiment was made with Bernadette. She withdrew both her children from the unit.

Mrs Wakeling commented

## Grants still for needy

By our own Reporter

The Ministry of Health and Social Services in Belfast yesterday denied that those taking part in the rent strike in Northern Ireland were precluded from receiving an exceptional needs grant from the Supplementary Benefits Commission.

It said that the letter from the commission made clear that "while a person is a debtor to any Government department or local or public authority, he or his wife will not normally be entitled to supplementary benefit on an account of exceptional needs."

The ministry said: "I would obviously frustrate the purpose of the counter-measures if strikers could claim an exceptional needs grant simply for the purpose of paying arrears on rents and rates. But exceptional needs arising from circumstances not connected with strikes will be considered sympathetically by the commission."

The ministry said that more than 1,000 tenants had received notice that social security benefits were to be allocated to pay rents and arrears and that the numbers would increase rapidly. It also said that more than 1,000 tenants had withdrawn from the strike and that more than 2,000 had asked that part of their benefit should be diverted to housing authorities.

Reiterating that the measures taken were not intended to be punitive, the ministry said that the sums to be deducted were calculated at rates designed to benefit tenants not receiving earnings related supplement. His current rent was deducted and an arrears contribution calculated at 50p for the householder, 30p for other adults, and 15p for each child up to a maximum of £1.50 a week.

For those receiving wage-related supplements the rental deduction is increased by an arrears stoppage up to a maximum of £3.50 a week.

But the judge awarded costs against Mr Stewart for "stupidly" refusing to negotiate with the board. "If he had been more forthcoming these pro-

ceedings might not have taken place."

Mr Stewart, of Chester Road, Finchley, had said when he received a letter from the board outlining the alleged events though it was completely crazy. "I didn't take seriously. I was incensed," he had lost more than 100 members of his family at the hands of the Nazis in Holland during the war.

After the case a spokesman for the board said: "As Judge said, if the respondent company had been less co-operative, court proceedings might not have been necessary, which made proceedings inevitable. The judge indicated a view that the board had acted against the law by refusing to negotiate with the board."

Yesterday Mr William Armstrong, aged 40, of Leytonstone, the firm's chief buyer, said the advertisement appeared during the post strike and the switchboard was jammed with calls. He dealt with 10 to 15 and told the switchboard to tell any more applicants that the job was filled.

Mr Laurie Stewart, sole director of the firm, described the accusation as "completely crazy," and said he was utterly opposed to racial discrimination. The judge said that Mr Stewart employed coloured people and that a subsidiary company had a Nigerian director.

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## MPs trying to get Common on television

By our own Reporter

Forty-three MPs from all three parties have a motion calling for an early debate on televising proceedings in the Commons for an "experimental period." When a motion making a similar proposal was made in 1966, it was defeated by only one vote.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Leader of the Commons, said on Thursday that it was a matter for the House to decide on. "If there is a general feeling that it is

be right to discuss this matter and take a decision on it, no one would be more pleased than I," he said. But it is generally felt that about 100 MPs would have to sign the motion before the Government considered that it should make time available for the debate.

Mr Brian Batsford, Conservative MP for Ealing South and an enthusiast for the idea of televising Parliament, said last night: "There is still tremendous opposition to the idea." He thought that the opposition was fairly equally divided between the two main parties, though there were more Conservatives who disliked the idea. "It's a great pity there was no sound debate on the Commons Market. I think it's anyone's guess what would happen if the motion was debated. But I think it would be defeated," he said.

When Mr Whitelaw had raised the idea of broadcasting the Commons debate, there had been a roar of "No." There was particular opposition, he thought, among older Right-wing Conservative MPs.

Mr Richard Crossman, a former Leader of the House and another MP in favour, said he thought it "intolerable" that the House should refuse the idea.

He felt that both Mr Whitelaw and his immediate Labour predecessor, Mr Fred Peart, were opposed to televising debates and was "not very optimistic about the chances of success if the motion was debated. 'I hope to God they'll see sense,' he added.

Leader comment, page 12

## Fight on at LSE

By our Education Staff

The London School of Economics Socialist Society, which sailed back to post student union elections of this week, said last night it considered it had an overwhelming mandate "to sweep away" the "gross control of student affairs."

The society, which first supported most of the piques which culminated in temporary closure of the school in 1968, was all night last night in a "sweep away" the "gross control of student affairs."

The Marxist-orientated group fought on a platform of ending the governors' "financial and political control" of the union. At present the union governors decide how large a share of local authority union policy decisions have to be submitted to it.

The union council said last night that unless the governors meet next on December 10, a new constitution, relinquishing these powers, would be submitted to a referendum.

## Race Relations Board loses

A firm which told a coloured applicant that a job was filled, but later invited an Englishman for an interview, was cleared at Westminster County Court yesterday of racial discrimination.

Judge Buttle said there might be many reasons why a man would say "no" to a later caller. "The court is quite unsatisfied that any such discrimination has been proved in the circumstances of this case."

The Race Relations Board had claimed damages for Mohammad Sandhu, aged 34, of Francis Road, Tooting, London.

On Thursday it alleged that Mr Sandhu applied by telephone for an accountant's job with Harris (Mail Order) Ltd. of Finchley, but was told the post was filled. An hour later an English colleague telephoned and was invited for interview.

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MPs to fight  
get Court  
on tele...  
trial of  
Nine'

ing started at the Central  
Court yesterday be-  
several of the "Mangrove  
and prison officers after  
Edward Clarke, QC, told  
man defendant to stop  
up the hearing, and in-  
ted the court 13 minutes  
than usual for lunch.

en men and two women  
cused of taking part in a  
Notting Hill, London, in  
last year. They have  
a riotous assembly and  
an affray. Althea Jones-  
ite (25), of Barnsbury  
Islington, London, stood  
interrupted while a  
e witness was giving evi-  
for Rothwell Kentish (30),  
f the defendants, of St  
Mews, Notting Hill.  
was told repeatedly to  
interrupting and to sit  
The judge then stood up  
alked from the court and  
ht started.  
r of the nine have pleaded  
guilty to grievous bodily  
wounding and assault.  
The defendants have also  
possessing offensive  
ns. Mr Michael Hill, prose-  
said in his opening that  
ot was the result of a  
e summons taken out  
the Mangrove Restau-  
n Portnall Road, Notting  
which was owned by one  
accused.  
r the adjournment, the  
gave a warning that if  
defendants performed  
ns which make it impos-  
evidence to be given,  
or this case to continue,  
would be removed from  
ourt.  
ford Leighton Howe (27),  
obello Road, North Ken-  
n, then stood up and said  
had been assaulted as  
nt down the steps from  
ock before the adjourn-  
Howe said he had pleaded  
a prison officer to be  
d to speak to his solicitor.  
Clerk of the Court, Mr  
Boyd, said that the  
r had been reported to  
y the dock officers. Three  
counsel—Mr David  
Mr Ian Macdonald, and  
onard Woodley—stood in  
o tell what they had seen  
ning the alleged assault.  
one judge said they were  
lowed to give evidence in  
court.  
trial continues on Mon-



## Move to restrain novel publication

The publishers, Bodley Head, asked a High Court judge yesterday to stop Mr Alec Flegon, trading as Flegon Press, publishing an English translation of Nobel prize-winner Alexander Solzhenitsyn's latest novel, "August Fourteen".

Mr Mervyn Davies, QC, for Bodley Head, told Mr Justice Brightman it appeared that conditions in Russia "might be inconvenient" for Mr Solzhenitsyn to publish "August Fourteen" freely in that country.

Last year he appointed a Swiss lawyer as his agent to arrange publication of his work outside Russia, in Russian and other languages. The book was published in Paris last June, in Russian.

In July Bodley Head bought the British and Commonwealth rights in "August Fourteen" from a West Germany publishing house, which had been

licensed to sell the rights in the book outside France.

Under the agreement Bodley Head was entitled to produce an English translation and sell serial and paperback rights. It agreed not to publish before August next year, said counsel.

Bodley Head had recently learned that Mr Flegon was intending to publish an English translation of "August Fourteen" in December. He had also offered serial rights to "The Observer" and paperback rights to Penguin Books, to which Bodley Head had already agreed to sell its rights.

Mr G. W. Cheyne, for Mr Flegon, read a sworn statement in which Mr Flegon said he had been publishing the works of Mr Solzhenitsyn since 1962. The publication of "August Fourteen" in Paris was not the first publication of the Russian text. It had been previously published in Russia.

The hearing continues on Tuesday.

FIVE symbolic silver coins were delivered by these Methodists (above) to the Foreign Office for Sir Alec Douglas-Home yesterday. They were a down payment warning to Sir Alec not to betray black Africans in Rhodesia when he meets Mr Smith.

The Methodists, a group of ministers and theological students, said that if Sir Alec is party to any "sell-out" they would deliver the balance of 25 coins—the full betrayal price of 30 pieces of silver—on his return.

The group was led by the Rev David Haslam, of Southampton, and the Rev John Roberts, of Coventry. Their symbolic coins, a foot

BADEN HICKMAN

## 8,000 toolroom men's ballot may bring complete stoppage

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY

The first steps towards the serious and highly damaging strike that has been threatening a large part of the Midlands car and engineering industries for some months will be taken in Coventry today. By this time next week about 8,000 toolroom workers in the area could have stopped work, creating serious employment problems for about 100,000 other engineering workers.

At a special meeting today the Coventry district committee of the toolroom workers' union, the Amalgamated Engineers, will be given the results of a ballot conducted this week among the 8,000 men concerned. They have been voting on a proposal for a complete stoppage of work over their dispute with the employers about a wages agree-

ment. The union's local officials are convinced that the Government has quietly persuaded the Coventry Engineering Employers' Association to stiffen its resistance to the union's demand, although this had been strongly denied. What is clear, however, is that a team of investigators from the Department of Employment which visited Coventry to learn about the dispute did not consult the union while it was there.

The national leaders of the engineering union have already given their full support to the militant action taken by the toolroom workers in support of their demand for the reinstatement of the 30-year-old Coventry Toolroom Agreement, an arrangement introduced during the war to ensure that the earnings of toolroom workers was kept in line with those of other engineering piece workers. This has meant a monthly adjustment of tool-

room workers' earnings without negotiation and the employers decided earlier this year to dismantle the agreement on the grounds that it was inflationary and outdated.

The toolroom workers have resisted attempts to replace the old agreement — terminated by the employers on September 1 — by plant or company wage deals, arguing that their earnings will suffer unless the agreement is brought back. On Monday, the tenth one-day pro-

test strike by the toolroom workers, is expected to disrupt work yet again in many Midlands factories. Most of the 100 affected companies are expected to respond — as they have for the last three weeks — with a one-day lockout of the strikers on Tuesday.

One company has already taken matters a stage further. Rolls Royce introduced a new payments system for its toolroom workers two weeks ago and locked out indefinitely about 1,150 employees who refused to accept it. This has caused considerable anger among engineering workers in Coventry and has added a strong emotional element to this week's balloting.

### Others affected

Not only firms belonging to the employers' association are being affected by the dispute. Some of the worst effects have been felt at the Chrysler plant at Ryton, near Coventry, which is outside the association, but a party to the old toolroom agreement. Production losses by Chrysler, as a result of the one-day strikes and other militant measures by the toolroom workers are estimated at about £20 millions so far.

The costs of a complete and indefinite strike would be far higher. There would be far reaching effects on engineering generally as production processes gradually came to a standstill because of the absence of the toolroom workers. Two other car firms likely to suffer badly from a strike would be the Triumph Motors and Jaguar sections of the British Leyland Motor Corporation, both of which are based in the Coventry area.

Race Relations  
Board

## Ex-policewoman says she saw vagrant crying

former police constable at Leeds Assizes yesterday some time after Mr David Aire, a Nigerian vagrant, found dead, he said to ant Kenneth Marking, one of the two men it has been alleged, chased Oluwale to his death in the Aire: "I would not be used if you hadn't pushed

Justice Hinchcliffe asked witness, Mr Philip Ratcliffe, a prison officer living reading: "Was that supposed to be funny?" Mr Ratcliffe replied: "It was said in a way. Kitching seemed back. The conversation down completely. There head silence.

hen Sergeant Kitching d as if to leave the charge He paused at the inner

le said words to this

one else. It looks like

Harry Bradshaw. Harry

shaw was a vagrant, said

latcliffe.

was the fifth day's hearing

case, in which Kitching

of Blakeney Grove

et, Leeds, and Geoffrey

ker (38), a former inspec-

of Church Lane, Horsforth,

Leeds, have pleaded not

to two charges of assault

involving actual bodily harm

August 7 and September 4,

to causing grievous bodily

with intent on January

1969, and, alternatively, to

it, occasioning actual

y harm on that day and to

it, occasioning actual

y harm on April 18, 1969.

erker alone has pleaded

guilty to assault occasion-

actual bodily harm on

uary 10, 1969. They have

pleaded not guilty to a

rate charge of perjury at

is magistrates' court on

ember 27, 1968.

lice Sergeant Atkinson,

fainted in the witness box

Thursday, told Mr Basil

oder, QC, for Ellerker, that

ciated he had made strong  
allegations against Ellerker,  
and that it was only right that  
his evidence should be strongly  
tested.

Sergeant Atkinson agreed  
that on January 26 Mr Oluwale  
was extremely violent and was  
going completely berserk in the  
Millgarth Street police station.  
He was restrained with con-  
siderable difficulty.

Mr Wigoder: He was  
restrained not only with con-  
siderable difficulty but perfectly  
properly?—I would have  
thought the way he was  
restrained was about the only  
way he could be.

I know you wouldn't want to  
exaggerate, Sergeant Atkinson,  
but Oluwale wasn't, in fact,  
kicked in the private parts, was  
he?—He was, sir.

Mrs Hazel Ratcliffe, formerly  
a policewoman in Leeds and  
now living in Reading, said that  
on January 25, 1969, she was on  
duty at Millgarth Street police  
station when she saw a coloured  
man propelled through the door

on to the floor. She now knew  
he was Mr Oluwale.

Kitching and Ellerker came  
through the door after Mr  
Oluwale. Ellerker kicked Mr  
Oluwale while he was on the  
floor. "It was a very hard kick  
between the legs. The kick  
moved him. It sort of lifted him  
a bit." She said Mr Oluwale  
was offering no resistance at  
that time.

"Sergeant Kitching helped  
the inspector to lift Oluwale off  
the floor, and they sort of  
draped him over the office  
counter. He was holding his  
private parts with both hands,  
and he was crying."

The violence being used on  
the man upset her, said Mrs  
Ratcliffe. It was one thing to  
see prisoners and officers  
struggling, "but another to  
see a man being kicked, when  
he is on the floor, to such an  
extent that he was crying." She  
said that during the incident  
she acted discreetly and got out  
of the way.

The trial was adjourned until  
Monday.

## Dispute over talks in Wesley's chapel

By our Churches Correspondent

Wesley's Chapel, London, the  
cathedral of world Methodism,  
is in the centre of a growing  
domestic dispute within the  
denomination.

A leading Methodist layman  
claims that talks in the chapel  
by an expelled Methodist min-  
ister are both illegal and an out-  
rage. An emergency meeting of  
the chapel's trustees has been  
called for Monday night to con-  
sider the complaint.

On the outcome could well  
depend the future of Dr Colin  
Morris, minister at the chapel,  
ex-president of the United  
Church of Central Africa, and  
one of the Methodist Church's  
outstanding men.

It was Dr Morris who invited  
Mr Ray Billington, a former  
minister, to speak at a discus-  
sion group on October 24. Mr Billington was  
expelled this summer because a  
book he had written was in con-  
flict with Methodist doctrine.

Mr Billington is scheduled to  
return on November 21.

The complainant, who so far  
remains unnamed, is asking the  
trustees to declare the visits  
illegal. However, if they hold  
them to be legal, he insists that  
the second should be with-  
drawn "because it outrages the  
feelings of the Methodist  
people."

The Church's headquarters in  
Westminster said yesterday:  
"Solicitor's advice has been  
taken on this question of legal-  
ity, and in his opinion it was  
completely legal. The wisdom  
of it, of course, is a matter for  
contention."

Dr Morris, who has made it  
known that he could not  
tolerate such censorship, was  
not available for comment.  
However, in the current  
"Methodist Recorder" he says  
the discussion group was "to  
test the Christian interpreta-  
tion of life against its rivals in  
honest encounter."

"If such a strategy is contrary  
to Methodist discipline, the  
remedies are laid down and can  
be applied."

By law, chapel trustees can  
control all that occurs on their  
premises. The trustees of  
Wesley's Chapel include Sir  
Frank Medlicott, treasurer of  
the Liberal Party.

Mr Billington's book, "The  
Christian Outsider," was the  
centre of a controversy. He said  
after this expulsion in June  
that the word "god" had never  
been used in a service he had  
conducted in three years.

# Why?

The eyes of Ulster's children are upon us. Tragic and quelling. Why?

How much longer can we beg their questions?

Why are men imprisoned without trial?

Why the bombs and bullets, the terror and the dead?

How did a swift 'peace-keeping' operation turn into this bloody confrontation?

Why is part of the United Kingdom stumbling towards civil war?

Who lit the fuse?

The Insight team of The Sunday Times, in what they feel is their most important investigation yet, answer these questions. And a lot of others.

To find out the real truth about Ulster, they talked to the generals, the civil servants, and Cabinet Ministers past and present, as well as to the guerrilla leaders.

The unsavoury story that emerges goes far beyond the well-known ingredients of religion, politics and history.

It is a story of incompetence, secret intrigue, of muddle, blunder and betrayal.

## Insight on Ulster-tomorrow in The Sunday Times

M. R. G. Report on  
JAPANESE  
OUTCASTS  
\$20 (post free) from  
Minority Rights Group,  
35 Craven Street, W.C.2.

**Elderly, hungry, all alone. So what?**

Older and sicker people live on lonely streets, in lonely homes, often with no one to care for them. They need help, but they don't know where to go. The Professional Classes Aid Council can help.

**Professional Classes Aid Council**  
10 St Christopher's Place, London W.1











Blake Edwards's The Pink Panther. (TV, Thursday).



**CHRISTOPHER FORD**  
on an engaging volume  
which chronicles  
goings-on in a bastion  
of civilisation, where a  
chap might be clubbed  
in fine company.

## Touch of the other

IMAGINE: The Club, exclusive, immortal, resonant with the noises of gentlemen dining. Imagine, though, two splendid braggadocios, quite thinly disguised under the pseudonyms of Churchill and F. E. Smith. Our heroes suspect the "I will say this" he said. "I'm a friend of history. I like to see continuity. I like to see tradition. I'm sorry to see links with the past of England severed, of any kind. Especially needlessly severed. And I may say I was very happy in Australia (where he was Commonwealth Astronomer until 1955). I would not have come back to this country for any lesser job or any lesser title. Why should I? I came back for 1975. Otherwise I would have finished my career in Australia. But 1975 got me."

When I asked more questions, Sir Richard said he really mustn't talk about it. But here is what I have learned from what you might call informed circles, which means in this case that I'm pretty certain, but cannot say who told me.

Hitherto the offices of Astronomer Royal and director of the Greenwich Observatory have been one and the same, and the appointment was in the gift of the Queen, which meant the Prime Minister. But the Science Research Council, which has run the observatory since 1963, wanted the appointment of director in its own hands, and the SRC could not appoint an Astronomer Royal.

It was also argued, by some hocus pocus, that the Act of Settlement of 1701 forbade the appointment of a foreigner as Astronomer Royal. Anyway, because no foreigner could hold an office of profit under the Crown, one might have thought this would have applied also to the directorship, but never mind. So, it was proclaimed that the offices of Astronomer Royal and director of the observatory would henceforth be separated. All this was because, among other things, the SRC wanted a celebrated foreigner as director. In the end he declined the job, and the hilarious thing is that he wouldn't come because he wanted the title of Astronomer Royal. So Professor Burbridge was appointed, but only for a directorship.

There is now another amusing aspect to this silly business. The Minister concerned is Mrs Thatcher, who is Secretary not only of Education but also of Science. Mrs Thatcher is a woman. The new director of the observatory is also a woman. Imagine the fuss women's lib will kick up if she does not get the title of Astronomer Royal. Blatant discrimination. The guess is that after a decent interval she will get the title, but the tradition that the director is ex officio Astronomer Royal will have been broken, and so will the continuity of the line since 1675.

Now let us return from informed circles to Sir Richard. Mind you, he says, he was never given a royal warrant. He just had a letter from the then Admiralty asking if he would like the job. He supposes that he is Astronomer Royal because he has always laid claim to the title and no one has ever bothered to challenge that claim.

And if no new Astronomer Royal is to be named, then there is, he says, an ingenious theory that he will continue to enjoy the office. Unless he gets a letter on January 1 saying: "Dear Sir, you are no longer Astronomer Royal. Yours faithfully," he thinks it might be a good idea for him to write letters to the "Times" and the "Guardian" on January 2, signing them Richard van der Riet Woolley, Astronomer Royal, and then wait and see what happens.

Where Sir Colin most excels, however, is in his character-drawing. With how deft a touch of the pen does he describe Lord Goddard, who was "as forthright about hooligans as about port" (Cook's words), or the great days of the Club short of brandy during the War. "After considerable research, I discovered an excellent 1875, a possible 1904, and an undated concoction with a kick like a mule. Churchill unhesitatingly chose the mule."

Like a sack of marbles on a hot tin roof the names drop. There was "Lord Tweedsmuir, better known" (surely not?) "as John Buchan, who wrote tremendous adventure stories... with the pen of an angel," and Alfred Munnings, "whose portrayal of horses was divine." Don't think, though, that the club is democratic. "One of the distinctions which his command in Iraq won for Sir John Salmond was a membership of the Other Club," J. H. Thomas, railwayman turned Cabinet Minister, was a member, too, even if "he was rather inclined to call mere acquaintances 'real pals'."

Harold Wilson, though elected, has never attended: "He is an agreeable table companion. He was not kept out, nor did he deliberately stay out," Oswald Mosley joined, proposed by Churchill and the Hon. Esmond Harcourt. The profession of letters has been recently represented, not least by the author and by P. G. Wodehouse, who recently wrote to Sir Colin: "It must have been at my first dinner that I sat next to F. E. Smith. Conversation was a bit sticky at first, but when I asked him why he didn't get his Royal Blue in 1893, he never stopped talking and we got on splendidly."

Sir Colin was also ever a man of fine sensibility and delicate feelings. His thumbnail sketch of Frederic Londale is of one who wrote Wildish plays without having Wilde's habits. "Later, one is at least allowed to suspect a telescope to a Nelsonian eye when he writes of a distinguished member: 'Another problem is why he never married... probably he was not really invested in the women and was actually disliked the prospect of sharing his privacy with anybody. In life, as in grammar, there is a neuter gender. And, indeed, in literature.'"

Brendan Bracken's lively imagination of himself is affectionately regarded: "Most of us when children played a game of 'Let's pretend.' We fancy ourselves to be Horatius, or Leonardo, or Napoleon. It does nobody any harm, and is less pitiable than fancying in our second childhood that we are a posh egg." It's the author's one slight error of fact, maybe, that Churchill gets mentioned three times on that page.

Sir Colin's own final words can safely be left to speak for this rich panoply, this veritable "War and Peace" of our time: "And if ever the trappings of companionship, the cadence of good talk, the contacts of fine minds, the clanks of verbal confab, should be temporarily smothered by banality or brutishness, the threat and refrain of civilization will break through again and be heard. For the song was wordless, the singing will never be done."

"The Other Club," by Colin R. Coote Sidgwick and Jackson, pp 154, £3.25



The Terry Coleman interview: When Sir Richard van der Riet Woolley retires at the end of December, a tradition of nearly 300 years will be broken; his successor as Director of the Royal Greenwich Observatory will not become the Astronomer Royal

## Astronomer Royal flushed



but got a crazy result; each set of observers blaming the others.

At the next transit they did find out by making observations in the South Seas. That was why Captain Cook was sent to Tahiti, to make them. And that was when they first determined the size of the solar system.

Anxious to demonstrate that the life of an Astronomer Royal is really that of a mathematician, Sir Richard produced learned papers published under his name and those of his assistants, full of incomprehensible figures and codes. These papers are published bearing on their covers his name and the names of his assistants.

In the preparation of the papers I saw, Sir Richard seemed to have been assisted entirely by "his girls"—Susan Rosiland, Elizabeth, Margaret, Celia, Ann. Women make good astronomers; and so, as he mentioned later, do Jesuits, whom he once helped to set up an observatory in Granada.

But though astronomy may be nothing more than a branch of mathematical physics, it later came out that Sir Richard had just spent three nights in a row watching for stars, only they were all miserable, foggy nights when you could not see much. But neither was the weather bad enough to justify his giving up and going to bed. The worst kind of nights. And what was he watching for? RR Lyrae Variables. That's got you.

He was looking for the spectra of these stars. These spectra, when analysed, tell you about the properties of their stars, and when you know what a star's properties are you know how bright it should be, absolutely; and if you know how bright it should be, but it looks jolly faint nevertheless, the reason is that it's a long way off, and you can work out how far that is. The stars of the constellation Lyra are all about 500 or 1,000 light years away.

Had he ever had a comet named after him, or a star? No, that no longer happened. If he did discover a

comet it would be 1971A or B or something, but he has a low opinion of comets, considering there is little to be learned from them. If he discovered another Lyrae Variable, it would be PQ Lyrae or something like that.

Many years ago, in the 1950s, hadn't Sir Richard said space travel was blimey? He is a bit aggrieved that this should always be remembered, and tries to explain it away. He had just flown back from Australia, and at the airport was asked to do a television interview. He asked what about, and the television reporter said well, space travel, and Sir Richard replied it was better not to ask him about that because it was utter blimey.

So the television man said he wouldn't ask him about this, but their conversation had been overheard by a newspaper reporter who wrote it all down. It was in all the papers, and "Time" magazine picked it up. Later, when men began to be put into orbit, he refused to take his words back, and so he is stuck with them.

Well, it seemed to me that, whatever the circumstances, he had said the words, and had then stubbornly refused to recant: so utter blimey remained his honest opinion, didn't it? He said it was all para-military. They shouldn't make these ruddy rockets, which were only designed to drop nasty things in the back garden or mine. If he were given 0.1 of one per cent of the cost of it all he could find out a great deal more.

The moon was exactly as they had always said it would be. If the moon vehicles had brought back scoops of green cheese that might have been something. As for interplanetary travel, that was strictly useless. The stars would look the same, and be as distant, from any planet.

Since my astronomical illiteracy had been apparent since the first moments of the interview, when he mentioned Eddington and I said "Who?", and he said: "Good God, the greatest astronomer of the century," and since I obviously could not follow half of what

he said, though he was explaining things as if to a child, I asked when was the last time that a man not educated in science could converse with the Astronomer Royal and hope to understand him.

He told me—rather in the tone of an army instructor who once told me, very kindly, that I could certainly climb that rock face if only I would pull myself together and stop shivering with fright—that I could certainly understand if I would only take the trouble to put my mind to it. To prove this, he recounted to me the principles of Stellar Dynamics, which is his speciality, and for which he has a gold medal.

I repeated, in my own words, what he had just told me. "That's right," he said. Me: "Ah yes, I may think that I understand it right." Him: "That's all I have attempted to do, to create an illusion that you understand."

We understood each other, at least. From his "dear friends the RR Lyraes," which apparently have elliptical arcs all over the shop, which all comes into Dynamics, we went to God. Knowing that Sir Richard had once preached on the text "And the firmament sheweth his handiwork," I asked if he was a Christian.

Long pause: "Um. The statement will pass, yes."

Had astronomy never made him doubt? He thought the facts of astronomy were unrelated to a belief in God. They had led him neither to doubt nor to believe. He did not think God would have placed proof of his existence in some nebula where only the Astronomer Royal could see it. No scientist could believe in Archbishop Ussher's statement that the earth was created in 4004 BC, but the essence of Christianity was not a belief in genesis. They were two different things, the nature of belief, arriving at the nature of matter.

What did I mean, Sir Richard asked, by a belief in God or in anything else? Sitting in Herstmonceux, how did he believe London was London?

THE first Astronomer Royal, John Flamsteed, was appointed by Charles II in 1675, and so began a line which has included Halley (of the comet), Maskelyne (of the Attraction of Mountains), Pond (of the Catalogue of 113 Stars), and Bradley (of the Jovian System). The present, eleventh, Astronomer Royal is Sir Richard van der Riet Woolley (of Stellar Dynamics), and he may be the last.

When he retires at the end of December and goes to be director of the South African Astronomical Observatory, he will be succeeded as director of the Royal Greenwich Observatory by Professor Margaret Burbidge, but she has been appointed only as director and has not been given the title of Astronomer Royal. This is to my mind a mean and witless decision, and I rather think Sir Richard thinks the same.

He goes so far as to say: "I was not a party to this. And my opinion was not asked, or if it was, it was ignored. He also goes so far as to say rather more, but we'll come to that in a minute."

The Greenwich Observatory is not at Greenwich, but at Herstmonceux in Sussex. The name of the place is locally pronounced Herstmonceux, and when the people are supporting the village football team they cry, "Zoo, Zoo." Sir Richard has his telescopes in a great park, and his offices in a castle. His mother's family the van der Rietts, are Cape Dutch having left Holland for South Africa in 1758. His father was English, and a rear-admiral in the Royal Navy. Sir Richard is a bit like an admiral himself, very quiet, very no-nonsense.

Knowing that by the age of 21 Flamsteed had extended the Equation of Time and that at 20 Halley had laid the foundations of the astronomy of the southern sky, I asked Sir Richard when he had first scanned the skies, thinking he would say at the age of three years four months. But he said I must not have too romantic an idea of someone looking at stars: astronomy was a branch of mathematical physics.

Knowing Sir Richard was born in Dorset, I asked his opinion of Hardy's novel "Two on a Tower," in which the young hero is an astronomer who observes with a telescope bought for him by the elder lady of the manor, and they dearly love each other, and betray each other, and he goes off to the Cape to observe the southern skies. It is a delicate, gentle novel. Sir Richard said he had never read it. In his mind, when literary gents set out to depict scientists, they always made a most abominable hash of it.

But still, I said, returning to the idea of precocity, unwilling to let it go, hadn't he had a telescope as a little boy? After all his father was an admiral—? "Telescope? Dear me, no." Well, when he was a child he had through a telescope at a star? He had to think about this, and then said it would have been 1923, when he was 22. He had read mathematics at Cape Town and Cambridge, and then had come to Greenwich (which was then at Greenwich itself) to do odds and ends, and did not commit himself to astronomy rather than to any other branch of science until he was 27.

I said that astronomy, as it appears in novels and in the biographies of ancient astronomers, is full of beautiful terms—the Equation of Time, the Attraction of Mountains, the Transit of Venus. It is a science that seems to attract good words. When Halley went off to explore the Atlantic, the Admiralty gave him a ship called the Paramour Pink.

Could Sir Richard explain, for instance, a Transit of Venus? "Oh Lord," he said, Well, to an eighteenth-century astronomer the central problem was to determine the size of the solar system. Halley proposed an extremely elegant method of finding out. It had, as far as I could understand Sir Richard, something to do with the relative size of orbits, and Newton's laws, and A3 over P2, and the result was that if you could determine one distance in the solar system you could compute the lot from it.

So in 1761, during a Transit of Venus, which is the time Venus comes between the Earth and the Sun, which happens only twice every 130 years, they sent observers to Cape Town and Mauritius,

## DILIP HIRO (writer):

Why should the immigrant try to learn English ways? Why the hell should he? They need only that much English that can carry them along.



emotional ties to the mother country. To him the West was simply freedom. From an early age he'd been the family breadwinner, after their flight to India in 1947. And "only physical distance would break those traditional oppressive ties which were all around, always holding me down. You owe us this. This is your duty. The dutiful son, the obedient son—What is he doing about his mother and sisters? But about his mother and father? But

what about me? That was the point... And then of course you see man/woman freedom in the West, and as a young person sex is a very important drive."

In any event, he said, the glamorous West didn't impress him too much. His mind was on the future. He was a rationalised politically, some special magical gift, but just the common fruits of an industrialised capitalist society, "supported by the wealth that is created when 23 million are going out to work." After two years in England he went on to America, "a very useful experience, because there you can see fully developed capitalism at work"—returning to England in 1967.

All in all, considering Dilip's own wide-ranging experience, it comes as a surprise that his recommendations in "Black British, White British" should be what they are. For he turns his back with some scorn on the old concept of integration, to support the counter theory of social pluralism. This in effect means a recognition of self-contained immigrant communities, with the implication that they are a good thing. Obviously he wants equal rights and opportunities, but he strongly believes that efforts to work toward social integration are, to put it mildly, mistaken.

Basically his theory springs out of a conviction that social integration is a totally unrealistic goal, one formulated by the impotent white middle-class liberals of the Race Relations Board and its like. "And having looked at the evidence, I feel this is not in the offing for at least two, maybe three, generations. And what he wants to make it, he believes, an impossible goal. One is historical: that the attitude of both sides to the other have been so conditioned by history that no meeting-point is possible at present. It was foolish of the British people, the liberal people, to think that just because a black man comes and lives here, so he becomes equal. Now how could people who have lived as masters and slaves for 300 years expect this to happen?"

Secondly, and particularly where Indians and Pakistanis are concerned, there's another conflict which he thinks will take time to be resolved. "What is basically happening is a clash of values, feudal pre-capitalistic values with advanced capitalist values." And again, on another level, why should the immigrant try anything to learn English ways? "Why the hell should he? They need only that much English that can carry them along." Do the English learn the local language

when they go out to Singapore for instance?

What it ironically appears to come down to is a not-unilateral acceptance of differences. And, in fact, orthodox liberal thinking on race relations tends to be more embarrassed by the word "integration" these days than Dilip perhaps allows. For the paternalistic echoes of empire around the word have been pointed out only too often by militants for any true liberal to be happy with it any longer. In fact Dilip may be closer to a well-liberal Roy Jenkins than appears: he defined integration in 1966 as being "not a flattening process of assimilation, but as equal opportunity, accompanied by cultural diversity, in an atmosphere of tolerance." Whether or not that is the right view, unexceptional as it sounds, is still a matter that needs debate. If "Black British-White British" stirs up some debate in this area, Dilip Hiro will have done a useful job.

**MARY DINES (Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants):** "Now it's not possible for people to mix racially, and I do think this is a backward step..."

Mary Dines: I used to believe in the idea of social pluralism—I was a firm believer in that they should have their own clubs, all sorts of liberal things; all-black clubs, all-Indian clubs. But I think that is already beginning to boomerang. There are different groups now not only living in separate areas, but also with leisure and entertainment separate. Completely separated. As you know, there are places in Notting Hill and also where I live that are entirely black and no white person would think of going into them.

Naseem Khan: Is that such a bad thing for the time being? I was talking to a youth leader in Southall recently, for instance, and he felt it was tremendously important for the Indian boys in the club there to have just a few

evenings a week when they could feel they were not a minority, that it gave them the security to deal with majority the rest of the time.

Mary Dines: Obviously this is a factor, I can see that. But these schools there are sufficient of them not to feel a minority. And in Southall there's certainly a large enough number not to feel overwhelmed. I think in general this is extending the area of segregation and I don't really think it's a practical thing.

And again it's different in different communities. Asians have these very strong religious communities; religion is a way of life, particularly with Islam. But I think the whole question is much more serious with West Indians. And certainly as far as they go, I think our present way of thinking is a retrograde step.

Retrograde because when he came over in the fifties and sixties, the Indian I think hoped to be accepted. He wanted to make as much progress, socially, as he could (and economically of course). He didn't have those feelings that he shouldn't mix with white people. He wanted to be part of the general situation, because this is what he believed he was. Now, ten years later, we've got to be all-black, all-Indian clubs and so on. It's not possible for people to mix racially and I do think this is a backward step. And the next step is for us to say "Well, this is how they like it." This is the beginning of apartheid and a highly dangerous situation.

Naseem Khan: And presumably you now disagree with Roy Jenkins's definition of integration?

Mary Dines: I do, yes. I sound terribly reactionary, I'm afraid. But we've recently got back from Northern Ireland and that really brought me up short. It seems to me that that sort of situation is the logical outcome of segregation. If people live totally separate you cease to see them as part of your community; you see them as either theirs or yours.

You see, it's not just a matter of getting group identity and acknowledging you're black. And I don't think it's as important as people think it is, to be black or white. Black or white, and therefore you're different. And already you're starting in their minds a feeling that they've got to be different; that they've got to be together and not with other people. I don't think this is normal, because the West Indian person actually isn't that different.

## DILIP HIRO AND MARY DINES DISCUSS WITH NASEEM KHAN THE PLACE OF IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES IN BRITAIN

ND, DILIP HIRO's birthplace, is a hilly province. Arid and dramatic edges into West Pakistan's desert; d its menfolk, tall and hawk-eyed, mind you this was the very last area to be conquered by the British. Dilip, his own way, shows just a few signs accepting a small canon of his movements are notably varied: Black British, White British, which as just been published, follows a historical play produced in London last year; the play succeeded a novel, "A Singular View," published earlier in 1970; the novel was being written at the same time as sizeable amount of solo work and freelance journalism which he took up when he abandoned engineering. Next in line is a sociological study of present-day India in Marxist framework.

"Black British, White British" is a long and comprehensive account of Britain's immigrants, right from the early days when it was enacted that those kinds of people should be sent out of the land. The bulk of the book, however, consists of explaining the different climates of opinion that have existed, and exist today, in the various immigrant communities. It tumbled quite largely, Dilip admitted, from his distaste for the liberal stance and theories of the "sickening people" working in race relations. But naturally, he believes it is more positive a contribution than a mere reaction.

"I don't think anybody has done this before. Mostly the treatment of the subject has been very superficial. Or else it's been like the Rose Report ('Colour and Citizenship'), which was orientated towards influencing government policy. And once you start thinking in such a way, you're not really concentrating on sociology; you're manipulating your material."

Dilip's own experience of England has been a deliberately broad one. He arrived in 1957 and as a matter of policy chose a job not in London but in Stockton-on-Tees, where he reckoned he would come more to grips with the real England. Not surprisingly, it was an alarming first encounter. "The combination of a Stockton winter and the puzzling, chilly etiquette of English life overcame him. 'The first two weeks were hell. I think I only spoke two or three hundred words altogether.'"

However, that's no tale of rejection and disillusion. He had, said Dilip, expected little of England. His background had been un-England-orientated, and hence he had no



## Cameras at Westminster

That 43 MPs have called for a debate on televising proceedings in the House of Commons can only be regarded as good news. Parliament's refusal so far to enter fully into the twentieth century by admitting cameras and microphones contributes to the disenchanting view of its activities held by many of the electorate. By its refusal Parliament has virtually surrendered the right of interpreting its proceedings to BBC and ITV pundits.

The result has been that the same tried, familiar faces crop up regularly in the discussion programmes, putting forward the same tried, familiar arguments. Producers go for the telegraphic, articulate, and forthright, which is not always to say the most representative and thoughtful. Viewers or listeners whose interest in either House is no more than desultory could be excused for thinking that Parliament consisted entirely of the likes of Norman St John Stevas, William Deedes, Anthony Wedgwood Benn, and Michael Foot—assiduous members all, but far from representative of the whole.

Of course, if at last Parliament is to be televised safeguards will be needed. Edited highlights of the day's proceedings could be like a political version of The Big Match, concentrating

on the personality clashes and fireworks, and ignoring the less eye-catching contributors who do the real work. There is a danger that the extremists could hog the cameras and that a televised Today in Parliament would end up as the Gerry Nabarro Show. This might be more fun than a Whitehall farce, but in the long run it is unlikely to appeal to anyone, with the possible exception of Sir Gerald Nabarro.

But these are risks worth taking. Given responsible producers it should not be impossible to present an impartial, balanced précis of the day's events. Equally important, the presence of cameras in the House might induce members to show a little more regard for their own and Parliament's dignity. Sometimes, when reading or hearing at secondhand about heated debates and the attendant insult-swapping, the citizen may think that the country is being run by Noddy and Big Ears or, the Famous Five. The knowledge that the electorate is looking in might eventually produce a more serious level of debate. It might also persuade more MPs to attend more sessions of the House. The last time this question was raised the Commons defeated the motion by one vote. That decision should now be reversed. The public has a right to see how Britain is governed.

## Wall Street's thumbs down

Share prices on Wall Street have now fallen to a new low point for this year. The continuing slide betrays the gloom of both investors and market professionals about the economic future. On the face of it this pessimism is misplaced. The Administration and much economic opinion are convinced that the United States economy is poised for an impressive boom. President Nixon has predicted a year ahead of higher growth, lower inflation, lower unemployment, and higher corporate profits. But Wall Street seems not to believe him.

The market also discounts the admittedly slight but tangible evidence that some sort of economic recovery is actually under way in America. The level of unemployment has started to come down, consumption trends have improved slightly, and some business surveys predict increased capital spending by industry. The President has certainly done his best to produce an inflation-free boom in time for the election next year. The Administration has cut corporate taxes and has brought down interest rates to half the level of 18 months ago. Some of the emergency measures President Nixon took last August to protect the dollar have been well received by public opinion, particularly the surcharge on foreign imports and the tax laws in favour of US suppliers of capital goods.

Much of the disquiet on Wall Street has to do with the main plank of President Nixon's emergency economic programme—the prices and incomes policy. Phase One of this policy—the 90-day freeze which ended last night—went off remarkably smoothly. Under Phase Two the President proposes to hold down average wage

increases to 5.5 per cent a year, and not to allow back payment of increases which fell victim to the Phase One freeze. The strong American unions have reacted furiously. The AFL-CIO meets in Miami next week to consider what action to take. There will be pressure on the union leaders to withdraw from the Wage Board set up to vet claims. Some unions will also demand a general strike. Although it will probably not come to a strike, Wall Street is apprehensive about a period of disturbed labour relations ahead. Business has also been alarmed at the President's price guidelines, which are tougher than expected. Wall Street has been looking to industry to recover profit margins sacrificed in the last two years of economic stagnation, and it fears that the price restraint may make this more difficult.

The biggest single cause for concern, however, is the deteriorating international economic scene. The days when US business could afford the luxury of economic isolationism are past. A large segment of US industry today consists of multi-national corporations. It is these firms who most fear a trade war and more currency crises, if early agreement on new currency parities is not reached by the United States and her trading partners. Mr Henry Ford has already sounded a note of caution, and he seems to have had more influence on Wall Street than the cheery economic predictions made in New York this week by Dr Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Bank. The stock markets are not always reliable indicators of the economic outlook. Wall Street has been wrong before now. But the President must be hoping that some of his own optimism rubs off on the market operators before long.

## Citizens and city centres

City centres are causing a lot of anxiety among planners and traders. Twice this week the anxiety has come to the surface. The Economic Development Committee for Building held a conference to consider how decay could be prevented, and in spite of some original ideas it did not radiate much optimism. The BBC, in its radio programme "This Island Now," looked at the future of shopping and foresaw an increasing demand for out-of-town shopping centres. Historically, cities have been places where people lived, worked, bought their necessities, and entertained themselves. The first of these functions has already become less important. People prefer to live in the suburbs, and it is no part of a planner's duty to tell them they are wrong. But if hypermarkets, which are huge one-storey department stores surrounded by car parks and located within driving distance from town, come to cater better for the shopper another of the city's functions will have been eroded too. All that will be left is the office and the occasional evening shop.

The builders' worry at their conference was that city centre housing is so expensive that only the rich can afford it. A form of State or local authority subsidy was one means proposed to enable people to buy housing at less than the economic price. The traders' worry is that people will desert city centre shopping for the outskirts unless they can be sure of somewhere to park. A few far-sighted stores have built multi-storey car parks alongside themselves from which people can walk, clear of the rain, straight into the shop.

But in general there will be no incentive to visit the city centre if goods of comparable range, quality, and price can be bought elsewhere without trouble. The pious talk about making better use of public transport takes no account of people with two stone of food to carry, let alone furnishings and household goods.

Terrible mistakes have been made in redesigning some city centres so that they will never be attractive for any purpose. The United States was the pioneer in urban vandalism, but the Birmingham bulldozing is a fair approximation to the American standard. Fortunately, concrete canyons are demoded now and some attractive new work is being done. An example may be seen at our new Manchester offices which, with a courtyard and precinct closed to traffic, are built to a human, not a motorised, scale. Yet it remains true that the only occupants of Manchester by night are newspapermen, policemen, and people having a night out.

Perhaps the planners are wrong to worry about these developments. What they should not do is to try to reverse what has become the natural order of things by enticing people into towns with large road projects, unless the roads can be built underground. Nowadays, roads, in places where people live and work, need to be treated, like sewers, as conduits for noxious materials which should be kept out of sight. If people find it pleasant to live in suburbs and drive into the city for their shopping, planning must be adapted to the people's preference, not the other way round.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

**MACHYNILETH:** A long-distance footpath now being discussed would lead across the uplands of Wales from north to south. This is good, but I have one reservation. When it gets into Merioneth I would like to see it keep away from Rhinog, the block of mountain country about twelve miles by six that lies between Mawddach and Dwyryd. For Rhinog is the last Welsh wilderness, the last mountain track in the country that is still comparatively pathless and unknown. All the other uplands of north and south Wales have well-trodden tracks across them, or are submerged in conifer plantations. The heights of Rhinog are quite unique, especially the northern half with its marvellous wastes of black scree overgrown by the deepest heather you have ever seen. Through that sort of terrain a path would have to be made by a great deal of heather-cutting and rock disturbing. Perhaps you may think that such a path would do no harm, would be the most innocent obtrusion in the world? I don't agree. Once you have made such a path you have destroyed the essential appeal of such a place, the fascination of wandering through a trackless land, an experience very rare and precious anywhere in Europe today. So my plea for Rhinog is that this one last bastion of wild Wales be kept as it is. For it is good for the spirit of urban man to know that somewhere not far away the wilderness still survives.

WILLIAM CONDEY

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Explosive silence

Sir,—May I make two comments on your leading article on unreported nuclear tests in which you were kind enough to refer (Nov. 10) to the SIPRI report which I and others produced in Stockholm:

1. The US Atomic Energy Commission, the principal source of figures on the tests of all nations, admits frankly that it practises understatement. When we found the statement by Senator Jackson (cited by you) in which he says the policy of not reporting all US tests was established in 1961, a collaborator of mine wrote asking if this meant that all US tests were reported before 1961. The reply, dated July 14, 1971, said: "Please accept this letter as an Atomic Energy

Commission statement that the United States did not announce all of its nuclear tests before 1961."

2. The extent of under-reporting seems to be great. The evidence available—a check on US seismic records for a sample period, the few remarks on understatement made by the US authorities and the extent of revisions when the figures have been challenged—suggests that only one half to two-thirds of US tests have been reported in the periods to which the evidence refers. The US authorities also seem heavily to have understated the number of Soviet tests of which they have knowledge: the Soviet authorities publish no figures.—Yours faithfully,

Robert Nelid,  
5 Cranmer Road,  
Cambridge.

### Below par

Sir,—Your headline "UN aid target beaten" (November 10, 1971) is grossly misleading. Britain's 1970 aid performance comes well short of the minimum standard set by the 1968 UN conference on Trade and Development. It was then publicly stated that at least 70 per cent of the 1 per cent target should take the form of official aid. In other words official aid should amount to not less than 0.7 per cent of GNP. However, as your article points out, Britain's official aid in 1970 in fact amounted to only 0.37 of GNP—as against which you did not point out) 0.48 per cent in 1968.

Surely this is scant cause for self-congratulations? — Yours faithfully,

G. P. Allen.

Lytton Grove,  
London SW15.

### Putting our houses in order?

Sir,—It is of course quite absurd for the NREBC to advocate Government subsidies to defray the cost of clearing land which has the economic disadvantage of being already cluttered with houses, and Judy Hillman (November 10) quite rightly brushes this ridiculous suggestion aside. Nevertheless she does seem to have been a little carried away with the enthusiasm of a conference pre-empted by the building industry.

It has been conclusively shown, on economic grounds, that renovation and improvement of our older houses is generally a more satisfactory solution than total renewal—perhaps one reason for the Government increasing house

improvement grants not so long ago. Better-off families will move into improved central areas—look at parts of Islington and Kennington in London for example which were slums of yesterday today. Healthy balanced communities. And yet there persists this frenzied clamour in certain quarters for urban renewal on the grand scale, with all its nightmare tower blocks and "no ball games allowed" open spaces. Perhaps those responsible for this kind of planning should be compelled to take up residence in their creations rather than the carefully modernised Victorian and Georgian town-houses usually preferred by architects and associated professions for their own use.—Yours truly,

B. Roberts,  
110 Newland,  
Witney, Oxfordshire.

### One way to judge the obscenity question

Sir,—Lord Widgery's ruling, that an article consisting of several items is obscene if one item is obscene, provides an opportunity to carry out a much needed reform. If, as Mr John Mortimer says, the obscenity law will be abolished within the next 10 years, the opportunity is a limited one.

Lord Widgery has ruled that the meaning to be attached to the word "obscene" is limited; it means that which tends to deprave and corrupt. No difficulty should arise from this limitation, the physical evidence of consequential depravity, murder, beating, burning, looting, is strong and well documented. The causal relation between this depravity and its source is widely agreed, both by attackers and the attacked, and by the spectators. I refer of course to the depravity of the Christians in Ulster. In few places is religious conviction so strong, and in few places are its results so obscene.

Should your readers think that present-day viciousness is not a direct result of Christian teaching, and its tendency to deprave and corrupt, let them read Genesis, chapter 34. This story has a moral outlook but one would scarcely encourage anyone to adopt it.

Or try Judges, chapter 19. On present standards we should have no difficulty in securing a conviction of the whole book for this story of whoring, gang hooliganism, multiple rape, and the sending of offensive unsolicited material through the post—the severed limbs of a dead woman. It is difficult to see how a jury capable of condemning Rupert Bear could refuse to condemn this.

The entire book should be banned. At present it is placed in hotel bedrooms—where else? — much as contraceptive machines are placed in petrol stations. Let us therefore bring matters to a head, through the media. Let us have, on tele-

vision, a dramatisation, in several episodes, of Judges, chapters 19, 20 and 21. Kens Tynan and Russell could ensure it was properly done. Chapters 20 and 21, moreover, would find appreciative audiences in Ulster, for the ethos of these two communities, ancient and modern, is the same.

The viewing figures could be high. An introductory talk by Malcolm Muggeridge would allow the faithful to watch with a clear conscience. If, at the same time, Mrs Whitehouse could be encouraged to protest (it would have to be on BBC-1) the unfaithful could also watch with a clear conscience.

The DPP could raid all SPCK shops (the hard core stuff is kept at the back). John Mortimer could appear for the prosecution, and Justice could pursue her course. Afterwards, the Christians can go on killing each other as before.—Yours faithfully,

R. V. Hesketh,  
Berkeley, Glos.

### Taking too much for granted . . .

Sir,—Your letters about the Direct Grant allowance were very naive. By exercising considerable self-restraint I would like to make one point in reply. That is, that not all parents of children at Direct Grant Schools are rich, privileged, or uncaring about education in general. My own daughters, in fact, may be regarded as under-privileged in that they belong to a one parent family. They do attend a very good school, which happens to

be Direct Grant, and I am only too willing to pay the requisite fees. This means that we do without certain things which your correspondents may well take for granted. I know many parents of moderate means who are willing to make financial sacrifices for their children so please, let's have a more respectful attitude to Direct Grants.—Yours sincerely,

Dorothy Bedford.

42 New Hall Lane,  
Bolton, Lancs.

### Steps forward in the synod

Sir,—Would it be too much to ask Mr Nowell (Nov. 8) to inject a little realism into his comments on the Roman Synod and what they would do if it were set itself? He describes its aims as: one, to ally the crisis among the clergy and two, to arouse the consciences "not just of Roman Catholics, but of mankind as a whole" (in italics). The aim of world justice and development.

And all this, presumably, by November 8, and with no other weapons than a few radical, democratic votes on celibacy and connected issues and arousing collective manifesto on justice. Not even our Bishops, in full Roman pontifical splendour, would set themselves such aims with such a deadline.

The Synod set out to study

two problems and search for answers. It studied. It searched. It is safe to say it did not find what everyone wanted it to find. None the less, could I possibly suggest that as a result of the work done the Catholic Church on November 8 is not quite what it was "six months" ago because it has faced a few home (and abroad) truths which it had not faced before clearly, and that as a result, it has taken one, maybe two, small steps forward—which is enough to refute the fatuous charge that the Synod has been a "complete failure".—Sincerely yours,

(Father) John E. Abrahams,  
O. Carm.  
Whitefriars School,  
Charlton Kings,  
Cheltenham.

### Poor relations, but not small fry

Sir,—George Taylor, acting as the mouthpiece of the self-styled "Campaign to Save Education in the Conurbation," is described by the secretary of that body as "completely familiar with the educational situation in the North." It is a pity, therefore, that before Mr Taylor made his passionate statement on this subject he did not ascertain factual information about the LEAs to which his article (November 10) refers.

For example, he refers to the "old schools" in the county borough of Rochdale among others, and can hardly have known (since he did not ask) that the proportion of children in attendance at new or completely rehabilitated schools in this borough is extremely high. Out of a total of 12 middle and upper schools, 11 are completely new and the twelfth is at the moment being replaced. Of our primary schools, over two thirds are new or completely rehabilitated, and those now in the pipeline will ensure that something like 80 per cent of our primary children are in up-to-date buildings.

I give these figures at the outset simply to show that a spurious document is being foisted upon the well-meaning public, which naturally may become alarmed if it considers

that the upheaval to take place in 1974 will result in poorer educational facilities. In order to make this point one would have to make a thorough comparison of specific areas of county authorities with similar areas of county boroughs, and Mr Taylor has carefully avoided carrying out this exercise.

It is, perhaps, historically significant that concern for education in Rochdale has continued over the years and has overcome the undoubted environmental difficulties to which Mr Taylor refers. In spite of them the Authority appears in the first division of the capitulation in the Conurbation of advisers well beyond the figures to which Mr Taylor refers in his document, administers a residential school for the maladjusted and shortly a day school as well, is experimenting with homework centres, has well-advanced plans for community schools in the several parts of the borough, has a level of nursery education which is now almost certainly beyond that of any other area in the land, has a comprehensive programme of in-service training, is outstandingly successful in its provision of music, art, and drama (as the recent Rochdale Arts Festival showed), and in general has a reputation second to none in

almost every field of the educational world.

The truth is, of course, that the North has severe difficulties to overcome, but that these will not necessarily be surmounted by the apparently simple expedient of handing over control of education to a very large and impersonal body—a pale shadow of the LEA which, in any event, is quite unsuited to Northern tastes however much it may be acceptable in an inevitably impersonal metropolis.

To put these points in no way means that one must be a blind defender of the status quo—the contrary, it is obvious that substantial reforms must take place in the field of local government. It is, however, a pity that to his apology for the West Riding, as it might more appropriately be called, he has added a most unworthy slur upon the motives of teachers and education officers in the metropolitan districts—the latter being described by implication as "small fry" in an extremely muddy puddle.—Yours faithfully,

A. E. Fedley,  
Chief Education Officer,  
County Borough of Rochdale,  
Education Offices,  
Fleeces Street,  
Rochdale,  
Lancashire.

DEREK PARKER, just back from the US, reports on the commercial radio scene there—and finds some things Britain might profitably consider.

## A whiff of fresh air from America

FOR one who has gained the whole of his experience of broadcasting in Britain, a first experience of American radio and television can be shattering in the abstract, everyone knows about live commercials, for instance. But it is still surprising how disconcerting to the train of thought can be a sudden tap on the shoulder in mid-argument, and a mellifluous voice in one's ear extolling the virtues of someone's coffee or some one else's little green pills—perhaps three or four times during a fifteen minute piece.

But these are matters (no doubt) of technique. Just as surprising is the extent of the involvement of the listening public in radio and television—sometimes by means of the telephone, sometimes directly through the microphone or camera, but always much more fully and enthusiastically than in this country.

British radio (in its Your Line) has recently experimented in listener-involvement. But there has never been anything like, for instance, the six-minute programme run every morning in New York by WPLJ, in which the lively and enthusiastic Alex Bennett and his guests talk directly by telephone (admittedly with the usual safeguard of a seven second delaying device to deal with profanity) to listeners who telephone the studio to put almost always extremely intelligent and searching questions.

Such programmes as Mr Bennett's, or as the Bill Fields Show on KPLR-TV in St. Louis, are run on what one might call "BBC lines": that is, there are competent technicians and an extremely responsible attitude (Mr Fields is a black broadcaster who has built up perhaps the most respectable viewing-figure for any "chat show" outside the national networks); his programme lasts for ninety minutes, three nights a week, and always involves his viewers via the telephone. Among the listeners who telephone him is a proportion of extremists, as one might anticipate from his geographical location; but rather fewer than one might expect. There is an obvious concern to maintain a balance of views.

### Will-power

Elsewhere, the balance—if there is one—is arrived at by guess and by God. Also in St. Louis, for instance, not far from the KPLR studios, is a single house in a row of burned-out shells on Olive Street, in the middle of a ghetto, from which a few teenagers run KDNA, an FM radio station which they keep going on about \$1,000 a month. Once a commercial station, it now caters for a mainly student audience, and is supported partly by donations and partly by the sale of bread baked in a back room. (The studio, in a cupboard nearby, is stifling.)

From KDNA, broadcasters lurch onto the air via equipment which seems to stay in operation by sheer will-power, but literally anyone who is passing and who wants to air a view of any kind, has the freedom of the station.

This radical element in American broadcasting seems to be spreading. WVEB radio in New York, for instance, operated from the crypt of a vast church on Riverside Drive, was for some time a religious station broadcast mainly classical music. Now it has launched as a commercial station with an obvious radical intention, announced by its station symbol—an open mouth filled with the Stars and Stripes. In Chicago, Jack Egan runs until 1 a.m. at weekends a radio show which is heard in 38 states, and which has the most extreme views may be heard—wherever there are, for instance, there were teachers reacting against a state cut in school grants, an extreme right-wing clergyman running a successful school for delinquents (on the most radical lines).

All this makes for cheap broadcasting, of course, and sometimes very dull broadcasting. But there are some interesting aspects. The first is technical. Because studio guests are so often non-broadcasters, intimidated and nervous in front of the microphone, many shows (including Alex Bennett's) make use of very small half-inch microphones designed for television. These slip to the visitor's lapel, and he and Mr Bennett can lounge comfortably in whatever corner of the studio they wish (the broadcasts are in stereo), drinking coffee and chatting, almost unaware that they are on-air.

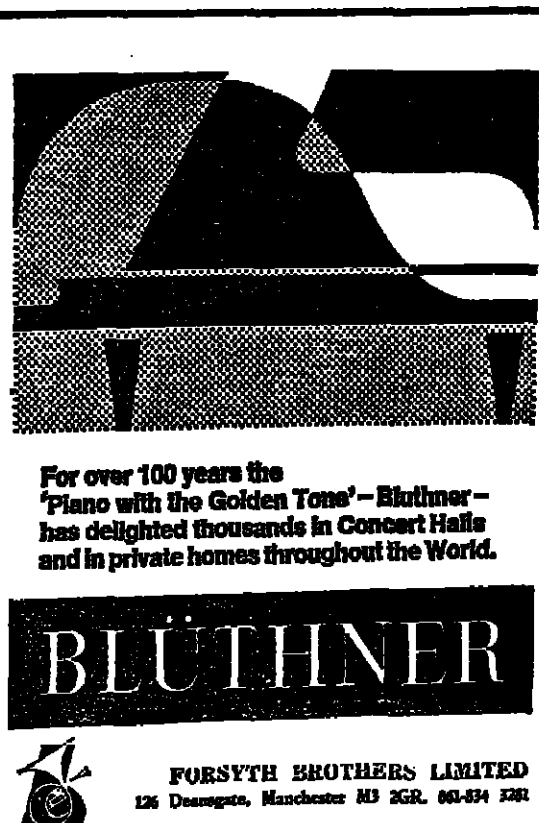
When the use of similar equipment, or of concealed microphones, has been suggested at Broadcasting House, the answer has always been that "sound quality may suffer." Well, indeed; but perhaps what is said, and the way in which it is said, should be more important than perfect clarity of sound.

### Genuine consensus

Many US talk shows are regularly broadcast from restaurants—the Steiner-Wheeler from Detroit, the Golden Pavilion in Chinatown, San Francisco, for instance. Listeners seem to be able to catch the gist of what is being said despite the faint sounds of other customers eating and drinking, or of the occasional drunk being removed.

As far as politics is concerned, no special effort is made to maintain a balance between Republican and Democrat, Black Panther and white extremist, supporter of Mayor Daley or Edward Kennedy. The FCC has permitted such programmes to continue simply because of the patient honesty and non-commitment of the speaking "host." What emerges is a genuine consensus, not an "arranged" one.

And investigating committees of psychologists and dons have concluded that public intervention in broadcasting provides an extremely valuable safety-valve in situations of tension. We do not, perhaps, need such a safety-valve in Britain—yet. When we do, and this may be some time, we think it will need more than the "Questions of It's Your Line" or the listeners' letter column in PM to fill the gap.



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# Beyond the sun rise

John O'Callaghan meets Hirohito's arch critic

DAVID BERGAMINI has arrived in Britain shell-shocked. He is oppressed by the fact that his book, "The Imperial Conspiracy," has created in his native United States some American academics object to the book's title, "The Imperial Conspiracy," as a slur on the Emperor Hirohito for starting the Pacific War, and for endorsing many of the more vicious policies in its conduct. "The book has been called a polemic," and less than a few months ago one professor has set up an alliance against the book with the Japanese ambassador in America— "what kind of alliance that can be, I don't know."

Objectors to the book sustain the momentum of their complaints by referring to the style— "Hirohito called the philosopher, cigar-smoking Grand Chamberlain Suzuki to the Emperor's study and said to him, 'I have thought of incidents in the style of a novel, disturb historians. The author offers an explanation: "In talking to Japanese, you always come across a balance of personal anecdote—they love to tell stories on this level. It's a different thing to converse effectively about bigger issues like responsibility. Only a few people have finished an interview. It is possible to detect a deeper theme in the sequence of stories." A member of the present Self Defence Forces has compiled a dossier listing 1,000 notebooks on personal records of wartime officers— access to these added to the available "colour."

Access to his central character, Emperor Hirohito, was something Mr Bergamini did not seek. A preliminary overture, one of his previous books on Australian wildlife— "with some good stuff on the Barrier Reef," was sent into the Palace to establish *bona fides*. It elicited a polite reply: further contacts suggested that a request to see the Emperor would be regarded as inappropriate. Mr Bergamini says that the Imperial Household Agency, which gives the word on appropriateness, is now into its third month of working up an authentic rebuttal of the book. And he adds: "I feel that if and when Hirohito's war-time diaries become available, some of the connections made by inference in his book may need qualifying—but I am sure that three-quarters of it will stand."

Six years work by Bergamini—who is 45—has produced "The Imperial Conspiracy," the assertion that the Emperor has always been dedicated to an ancestrally derived mission to best the Western barbarians. Imperial government has been a necessary evil, a margin and its mission remains paramount. If government policies are likely to obstruct, say, a commercial project that significantly advances the Emperor's notions of what is good for Japan, then, says Bergamini, governments have been known to go. Seen in this context the recent tour by Emperor Hirohito was "a matter of internal palace politics. The Emperor had eaten a lot of humble pie after the war to keep the Imperial form of government alive and it was felt to be time that he regained face in the eyes of his own people by going abroad."

Face has not been much regained by a tour, partly because of the impact of Mr Bergamini's book. This will have hurt the Emperor, and the book—if he is allowed to see it—will also cause pain. This is because the Emperor, who is 82, has a reputation for being a very able war leader and tactician, is unused to coping with open challenges to his person or the official view of his attitude. Perhaps facing up to such a challenge is the first step in the democratisation begun by the American occupation.

"Japan's Imperial Conspiracy" will be published on Monday by Heinemann price £4.50.

DOCTORS are still divided about the structure of their profession. LAN SMITH reports on the psychiatrists' worries about status, and below, ANTHONY TUCKER examines the belief of some general practitioners that a whole new branch of environmental medicine may be needed

## Doctors for division and disaster



PROF. LIONEL PENROSE

MEDICINE and the environmental sciences have grown apart, yet many medical problems are environmental in origin. Writing in the current issue of "Modern Medicine," Dr R. J. F. H. Pinescent, research adviser to the Royal College of General Practitioners, suggests that to narrow the gap and to bring medicine into line with present needs it may be necessary to set up an Environmental Health Service as a central adjunct to the NHS.

This suggestion is new and probably very important, although the reasoning behind it has a fairly long history. In 1970, as if unconsciously reiterating the warning voiced by the British geneticist Lionel Penrose back in the 50s, Professor Samuel Epstein of the Harvard Medical School wrote

that there was little doubt "that many diseases hitherto regarded as spontaneous are caused by environmental pollutants. This fear is heightened by the exponential increase in human exposure to new synthetic chemicals which, in general, are inadequately characterised toxicologically quite apart from environmental effects."

This point of view, if not adopted as the touchstone of regulatory procedures, has at least been widely known in the US. In this country it is still the view of no more than a handful of environmentalists, and one of the important things about Dr Pinescent's analysis of the situation is that he advocates a much broader look at the impact of environmental factors on disease than would follow from correlation with pollution alone.

Statistical studies of the type presently in use may completely mask variations in disease incidence from one locality to another. Although there is growing concern in the medical profession about the impact of local and apparently low-level chemical contamination on the health of populations, there are probably many natural environmental factors that are of importance. The problem is how to establish the kind of baselines on which studies can be made.

Dr Pinescent argues that modern group practice centres, one of which may cover a population of up to 20,000 people, could provide the kind of information needed to unravel the difference between localities. We must, he says, enlist the trained medical observers in the field, the general practitioners to whom symptoms

are first made known. "With good recording systems a succession of doctors can continue their observations across lifetimes, while measuring and recording the incidence and prevalence of disease in the populations under their care," he writes.

This clearly would call for statistical procedures more complex than at present but, hand in hand with the kind of environmental contamination studies likely to be launched in the next decade would provide a basis from which hard facts could be wrung. The clues to the need for such a marriage lie in studies in the US, principally of low-level metallic contamination, which suggest a strong correlation with many kinds of common disease—such as cardiac ailments and with uncommon diseases, such as spina bifida.

Natural variations in the hardness and metallic content

of water supplies and of the chemistry of local soils could also be important, although the one major survey carried out in Britain—the examination of mosses and other plants in the Swansea Valley by the botany department of the University of Wales at Swansea (Guardian, June 19 1971)—suggests that the major sources of potentially dangerous contaminants are industrial.

In one sense it may seem absurd spending time, manpower and money on finding out whether known poisons, if released into the environment, have poisonous effects, but the establishment of a strong case for tighter industrial regulation inevitably appears to rest on impact on human health. The ecological case is often stronger, and in the long run may be much more important, but the fact that medicine is beginning to

recognise the possibility of significant effects on human health from previously unmeasurable amounts of contamination is a step in the right direction.

"We are beginning to recognise variables of which we have hitherto been quite ignorant," writes Dr Pinescent. "Though two letters may appear to be identical, one can contain 100 times more lead than the other. Though tumbler of water may look and taste the same, one may well contain a lethal dose of arsenic or zinc sufficient to accumulate to detectable body loads after prolonged consumption by man." Just so: and the accumulations may well be significant to a public health point of view. Once established within the medical profession, such a philosophy may spread to the larger problems of the environment itself.

## MISCELLANY

### bailey ridger

HAT IS tentatively billed the official book of the 32 trial (accept no imitations) is being written by Geoffrey Robertson, an Australian Rhodes scholar, who managed the defence through his Oxford long vacation. Paladins, the weightier the Granada paperback springs, is planning to publish it next year.

Robertson is 25 and a qualified solicitor in Sydney. Richard Neville says he was usually the legal brains behind the defence. His strength was that he could understand the world of 32 and operate in the world of the Old Bailey.

As a member of the defence team he worked with John Ordimer, who represented 20 of the accused editors, and Neville, who presented his own case in the original hearings. Robertson interviewed witnesses and decided which should be called. He wrote part of Neville's closing speech before a tormented judge Argyle.

The Robertson book will examine the trial, the evidence, and the implications of the headlines rather than people. It will look at the trial and the way people learn about them. It will look at where the appeal judgment has left the law.

discovered that Pitt had passed his tactical requirements with flying colours. He'd locked most internal doors; made alternative arrangements for paying staff; was appointed a press officer to compete with student tipsters for newspaper attention; and drawn up contingency plans for an administration in exile. Even made sure the students placed the right secret papers.

TWO WEEKS ON, the Independent Television Authority is sitting down next Tuesday to see the banned "World in Action" film on the IRA. Till then Alan Sapper, general secretary of the film technicians' union is still disputing the director-general's letter, disputing his letter, disputing the director-general's denial that the programme had been banned unreasonably. "I am glad to know," Sapper fires as a final salvo, "that this confusion should be over by Tuesday." Please.

### Green fingers

FOR A politician given to projecting himself as the man who could save Ireland from its own follies, Harold Wilson has a surprisingly slender first-hand experience of the emerald isle.

He has, it is true, a huge Mersey-side Irish Catholic constituency of Huyton. He has, it is true, family qualifications for judging the Protestant temper.

None the less, next week's working visit will be the Opposition leader's first for more than 20 years. His office confirms that he has never been to Dublin before. But, we are firmly reminded, he did once work in Belfast. As President of the Board of Trade in 1949.

### Sportsmanship

KEEP SPORT out of politics (cont.). Sweden and Czechoslovakia play a regular ice hockey international at this time of the year. The 1971 match was scheduled for Prague this week, but the Czechs refused visas to reporters from four Labour and Liberal newspapers.

Right, said the Swedish ice hockey moguls, if they can't come, neither shall we. Czechs half-reluctant, but still could not stomach all. The tour was cancelled. Sport was preserved. Politics soldiered on.

### Saving grace

FREEDOM, someone once said, is the recognition of necessity. A semantic lesson that has never had to be pointed for the British Communist Party. Six branches are seeking a reversal of their executive's condemnation three years ago of the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia.

On as the motion for this weekend's national congress from the Victoria (London) branch puts it: "We call upon this congress to review our previous condemnation of the Soviet Union's fraternal aid to Czechoslovakia in 1968, and now give our full support to the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact forces for saving Czechoslovakia from imperialist intervention."

TWO ARAB women in Nazareth have had their sex changed by operation. Both are now suing their employer, the local council, for severance pay. One was a school-mistress, the other a cleaning woman. Neither can go on doing the same job now that she is a man. The municipal authorities say it's nothing to do with them. A matter, you might say, of sexes and severance.

AT LAST something is to happen, in the stagnant politics of the occupied West Bank. After years of argument and hesitation the Israelis have decided to hold municipal elections. Neither they nor the Arabs know if the experiment will work, still less what it might lead to.

Municipal elections have long been canvassed as an essential stage in any project leading to a constructive dialogue between occupiers and occupied. And perhaps eventually to an independent, or federated, state on the West Bank. Whatever happens the experiment of holding elections in four towns—Jericho, Jenin, Tulkarm and Qalqilya—will provide a new barometer.

Will people vote or will they boycott? Can a patriotic Arab campaign for election under the heavy eyes of Israeli soldiers? Will the guerrillas hurl grenades? Will Amman, which is believed to be implacably opposed to any change in the status quo on the West Bank, apply sanctions of its own? The Israelis have done enough homework and spade-work to be reasonably sure the trial elections, at any rate, will be a success, and that they can later be held in Nablus, Hebron and the other towns.

Among the Arabs, candidates for municipal office are obviously in favour of elections. Advocates of a provisional West Bank "entity" capable of negotiating with Israel have also helped to win round much of the youth to the idea that even under occupation, life must go on.

It is in nobody's interest except perhaps King Hussein's that mayors and councillors elected or appointed seven years ago should stay on indefinitely. I was told by Mr Hamdi Cenan, former Mayor of Nablus, who has now become the leading Arab advocate of elections.

The incumbent Mayor of Nablus, the Mayor of Hebron and most of the other mayors in office remain opposed to elections. "How can you have a political campaign under occupation?" asks Sheikh Mohamed Ali Ja'Aberi asked me in a recent interview.

The Mayor of El Bira, near Jerusalem, Mr Jawad Sala, thought "the advantages of going to the polls will surely be outweighed by the fear of being outwitted by the Israelis." And, anyway, we all know that while occupation lasts, changing mayors and councillors will make no real difference.

Among the most enthusiastic advocates of elections is Mr Asif Sheikh, the Nazareth lawyer, who has long sought negotiations with Israel for a West Bank state. He would like the new mayors, or old ones with a new mandate, to be a vision of representative body.

Among the Israelis too there is a school of thought advocating a new dialogue with the occupied Palestinians. A



DISTRIBUTION OF BREAD AT QALQILYA ON THE JORDAN-ISRAEL BORDER

## Rough vote in Jericho?

Walter Schwarz on the West Bank polls: Jerusalem, Friday

number of dovish academics, notably Professor Shlomo Avineri of the Hebrew University School of Political Science, prefer a West Bank state to returning the area to Jordan. They welcome any step which encourages a new leadership to emerge.

Mr Yigal Allon, the Deputy Prime Minister, and Mr Eban, the Foreign Minister, both want a "new initiative" in trying to reach agreement with the occupied Palestinians on the shape of a future peace settlement.

Mr Shimon Peres, the Minister of Transport, with a special interest in refugee matters, advocates in eventual federal relationship between Israel and a West Bank state, but he is vague about how to achieve it. But in practice West Bank politics has been more remarkable for what has not happened than for what has. Most reports that things are moving turn out to be wishful thinking.

Sheikh Ja'Aberi was recently reported to be trying to establish a consultative group of mayors, to be gradually expanded into an elected West Bank parliament. He has been doing no such thing.

He told me he is waiting for the forthcoming United Nations debate on the Middle East, which he hopes will be followed by a solution imposed by the Great Powers that will lead to Israeli withdrawal.

His own solution is that a UN provisional regime should take over the West Bank and Gaza "for at least five years" so that the inhabitants can

determine their future by plebiscite.

A group of young Palestinians calling themselves "Palestine National Alignment" announce from time to time that they are about to begin campaigning for the West Bank state. In fact the group is too unsure of itself to challenge the traditional leadership and has not got beyond talking dreamily in coffee houses.

On the Israeli side too ideas have not been translated into action. There was talk a year ago of a plan by Mr Allon to give the West Bank administrative autonomy. But it was found that the Administration could hardly be made more autonomous than it already was.

Education, agriculture, health and other civil departments have one senior Israeli at the centre, and senior Arabs running each district. The other reform that would make a real difference would be to abolish the military governors and replace them by Arab civil administrators or district officers responsible to a civil Israeli Ministry.

The Israeli Ministers responsible for the West Bank, Shlomo Hillel, the Minister of Defence, and Dayan, the Minister of Defence, argue that "there is nobody to talk to on the West Bank"—no recognised leadership for the area let alone for the Palestinians outside.

They also say that even if a peace agreement were reached West Bank leaders could not "deliver the goods" and implement it because it would be de-

nounced by Jordan and other States who would continue to make war.

The objections are echoed by most Arab notables, who agree that until there is an overall peace no significant progress on the West Bank is possible. This leads to a disheartening process in which West Bank opinion transfers its faith month by month from one outside development to another.

After the 1967 War they like the Israelis thought that a peace agreement was imminent. Later they put their faith in Nasser's war of attrition: then it was the Rogers Plan; then the Jarring talks; then American pressure on Israel.

Now it is the UN debate and Sadat's "Year of Decision," and if that fails, President Nixon's visits to China and Russia next year. Hopes for a "deus ex machina" are of course an excuse for doing nothing. On the Israeli side there is a deeper reason for doing nothing.

It is not often aired but Dayan with characteristic bluntness referred to it in a recent TV interview. Asked why the Government was not trying to reach a peace agreement with the occupied Palestinians he said: "Talking to Jordan would be talking to people who think of their capital as Jerusalem. This sentiment goes deeper than worry over the fate of Jerusalem."

What Dayan means is that bargaining with Palestinians

As far as we are concerned the Palestinians already have a state, Jordan. But trying to sweep the Palestinians' presence across the River Jordan is hardly better than sweeping it under the carpet.

The best hope for the present seems to be that municipal elections will lead to a West Bank leadership with new authority which could claim respect among Palestinians and other Arabs abroad.

This would be a challenge not only to the regimes but to Israel as well. It could bring pressure on Israel to redefine its positions. It could appeal directly to Israeli "doubts." If it makes progress in establishing a dialogue with Israel it could give Cairo an alibi for calling off the struggle.

For a basis of discussion to emerge, Israel would have to move further than the moderate Palestinians. It can do this only if a strong but moderate Palestinian leadership emerges to force it to do so. That Israel can budge was proved last year when the Rogers peace proposals forced the expansionist "Cahal" party out of the Cabinet and enabled the Government to table a minimalist territorial position.

Another crisis of that kind—perhaps forcing a parting of the ways with the religious element in the Cabinet—could bring peace nearer, meanwhile, municipal elections on the West Bank could be the first step along that road.

local tax inspector walking around the supermarket to check on the price of baked beans, and you have some idea of what's been going on here.

Armed with special identification cards, agents have been making daily spot checks or following up complaints from some of the vigilante groups formed by consumers. But there are only 3,000 of them, and they are supposed to do their normal jobs as well. It seems a tall order, and they have been the first to express doubts whether they can really cope.

The freeze showed that the scope for evading controls is enormous. Businessmen resorted to all kinds of trickery, and the original ruling that retailers should display lists of ceiling prices, so that shoppers would have on-the-spot comparison charts, was so overwhelmingly ignored that the Administration had to drop it.

Product prices, moreover,

are by no means the only problem, but less important in a country like the United States, is the price of various services. Nixon's critics concede that by concentrating its efforts on the big unions and corporations, the Administration may have some success. But they say controls are deflationary and will impair America's economic recovery. And they don't think that President Nixon's declared aim—to reduce rate of inflation below 3 per cent by the end of 1972—is worth all the bureaucratic effort.

To me, the biggest surprise is not that Nixon should be marching along this road, but that so few Americans seem to regard the controls as immoral. This is, after all, a capitalist society dedicated to faith in the free market. For a Republican President to resort to such a revolutionary extension of federal power and bureaucracy is remarkable; for millions of Americans to go along with it is nothing short of astonishing.

### Stolen bliss

STRICTLY unofficially, the Vice-Chancellor of Reading University, Harry Pitt, is delighted that one particular secret memo was stolen from his files and circulated among students and staff during the three-week sit-in, which fizzled out this week. It was written by his opposite number at Keele, Campbell Stewart, for the Vice-Chancellors' Committee. It was headed: "How to deal with a sit-in."

Looking round Reading, the students and staff who read it

## Thaw points

William Davis in New York



THE TROUBLE with any attempt to control prices, results, and quote various indices in support. Critics insist that it has been little more than a holding action; every one, they say, will use rising prices now that it is over.

This, certainly, has been our own experience. And I'm not in the least surprised that, according to the opinion polls, the American public remains sceptical. Two things expect prices to go on climbing in the next six months.

Phase two, an attempt to regulate wages and prices rather than freeze them, looks like being a lot more difficult. On paper, to be sure, Nixon's machinery is impressive. There's a Cost of Living Council, a Pay Board, a Price Commission, and special committees to take care of things like health charges and dividends. But Councils and Commissions, as we've had cause to find out in Britain, do not by themselves







# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2  
 Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

## 3LMC buys into German car distributor

By PETER HILLMORE

British Leyland's frequently expressed enthusiasm for Britain's entry into the Common Market took a more tangible form yesterday—in a move to strengthen its relations and increase sales in Germany, the company acquired a 40 per cent shareholding in its German distributor of Austin-Morris cars.

British Leyland's sales in Germany are running at an annual rate of 17,500 units, a 10 per cent increase on last year. The Austin-Morris range, distributed by the company, Bruggemann, accounts for 90 per cent of the sales.

The British car company will finance the construction of a new centralised parts and distribution centre at Heidelberg, to serve the German market. The two plants will cost around £1 million and double the company's sales.

Lord Stokes said that Leyland had made its new move "with Britain's entry into the Common Market in mind." It is, he said, "a long way, a declaration of intent," and the corporation would be "well placed to make a substantial expansion in our sales."

Mr Allen Sheppard, managing director of British Leyland, who has been negotiating the agreement, will represent the corporation on the Bruggemann board.

## No liquidator for Aston Martin

Aston Martin, the luxury car manufacturer, yesterday denied motor industry rumours that it was considering appointing a liquidator.

Managing director Mr John Brown said: "I can assure you that at this moment in time there is no reason for appointing a liquidator." Aston Martin is part of the David Brown group.

Mr Brown admitted that Aston Martin is not making a profit, but he said, the company is "doing better" and from 22,000 to 18,000.

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## Redland earnings leap £2½M

By ALFRED GINGELL

The latest news from Redland, the building materials group, provides the right atmosphere for the big for Purple Brothers. Price increases and an efficiency drive are clearly doing wonders for the earnings.

Selling on a P/E of around 23.0 before the first-half results came through, the group had a lot to live up to. It has done just that. Yesterday the group disclosed a boost of nearly £2½ millions to £5.6 millions in the pre-tax profit for the six months to September 30.

Redland has, of course, been helped at home by the buoyancy of the building industry, while the spectacular rise of around five points to 15.3 per cent in margins is partly a by-product of the big price increases over the past two years.

On this point, it is significant that a 20.7 per cent increase in the turnover has been sufficient to produce the 80 per cent leap in the pre-tax profit.

The improvement is broadly based: it includes a contribution of £2.64 millions (£1.67 millions) from the UK interests, £2.19 millions (£84,000 from overseas subsidiaries) and £763,000 (£582,000) from overseas associates.

The German contribution, however, has been weighted by some rather favourable accounting months. The latest group result is incidentally struck after providing £1.85 millions (£1.65 millions) for depreciation.

The overseas companies are still doing well. Further growth at home must depend in part on the success of the Government's reflationary measures, but to date the building industry has been opening under favourable weather conditions this winter.

While the board predicts a substantial improvement in the rest of the year, it may not be as great as the first half. Even so, a pre-tax profit of at least £9 millions could be within reach for the whole of 1971-2, against £7.23 millions.

Meantime, one particularly encouraging feature of the board's statement is an easing in the tax ratio, although at around 47 per cent, it remains onerous.

The shares rose 8p to 123p yesterday, but assuming our projection target, the P/E comes down to 18.0, which is still rather growth-hungry.

## Wall Street at 12-month low, then recovery

By JOHN COYNE

Wall Street climbed back from a new 12-month low yesterday, narrowly averting what had earlier looked like becoming "black Friday." At one point the Dow Jones Industrial Average—New York's barometer of share prices—had fallen by more than eight points to its lowest level since November, 1970.

The fall was the more significant since it followed two days of slumping prices which had the index down by 23 points. Another eight-point fall would have knocked the heart out of investors.

But in the early afternoon buyers started re-appearing in large numbers as bargain hunters both private and institutional, chased knocked-out stocks, and a sharp rally took place.

By mid-afternoon nearly all the lost ground had been recovered, and was actually up a point.

Towards the close, however, trading slowed and brokers began to sense that the rally attempt had failed. Declining issues once again took a strong lead over gainers and the index fell 1.97 points to close at a depressingly low \$12.94—the lowest closing level for a year.

The rally was greeted with relief by investors and analysts. Had the Dow Jones Index crashed through the 800 floor it would have removed a powerful psychological prop for the market.

There has been plenty of uncertainty to unsettle American investors' nerves. First there has been the complete bafflement throughout American industry as to exactly what President Nixon's Phase Two was all about. Many finance analysts claimed they were preparing forecasts on three separate assumptions on what the Government really intended to do.

Investors are certainly not banking on a successful post-freeze programme, and few had been prepared to take a position in the stock market until they could see if Phase Two were working.

There have been additional fears on the back of American industry from the present European economic problems.

As the "Wall Street Journal" puts it: "Now that Europe's economy is entering a cold, it has become harder for the US economy to stop sneezing."

The whole climate of uncertainty is very akin to the period when Britain has been through when few businessmen would borrow to expand when there was so much uncertainty.

Where Wall Street goes from here depends on how quickly businessmen's worries can be settled. Next week could prove a turning point, some believe. Some analysts look to Mr John Connally to show a more flexible position towards the international monetary position, than he has taken of late.

Hopes of some solution to the currency crisis, and clarification of Phase Two, could inspire investors back to the stock markets in greater strength.

## Higher earnings by Martin Black

Martin Black, the manufacturer of wire ropes, pushed its pre-tax profit up from £18,500 to £210,000 the six months to June 30, and the group is paying an interim dividend of 4p per cent, against 4p per cent, against 4p per cent.

But the directors emphasise that this does not necessarily indicate an increase in the total, which must depend on the final results. Meaningful reports that orders and sales have shown a downward trend in the second half, but there are signs of some restoration of demand for 1972.

**R. & J. Pullman buying Aljose**

R. & J. Pullman is acquiring Aljose Fashions for an initial payment of £200,000.

## J. Dykes trebles pre-tax earnings

J. Dykes (Holdings), the maker of chair frames, reports a big jump in its first-half profits and is raising its interim dividend by six points to 15 per cent.

Pre-tax profit more than trebled from £43,505 to £146,195 in the six months to July 31 and as trading conditions continue to be satisfactory, the board is confident that profits for the second half will be not less than the first half.

They plan a property revaluation and announce a two-for-three scrip issue. The board intends to maintain a second interim of 24 per cent on the increased capital.

## The pound

Market	Closing Rate	Previous Rate
New York	2.46 1/2	2.46 1/2
London	2.46 1/2	2.46 1/2
Frankfurt	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Paris	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Brussels	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Amsterdam	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Stockholm	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Copenhagen	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Helsinki	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oslo	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Stockholm	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Copenhagen	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Helsinki	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oslo	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## Index down

The FT All-share Index fell a further 0.78 points to 173.46 in slack trading yesterday largely because of the substantial overnight drop in prices on Wall Street.

## Birmingham to have its Exhibition Centre

By CHRISTINE EADE

BIRMINGHAM has won its fight to have a £12 million exhibition centre. Mr Peter Walker, the Environment Secretary, announced his decision yesterday, having considered the points put to a public inquiry last June.

But he emphasised that he made his decision purely on planning grounds. As it is not for him to pronounce on whether the new complex of exhibition halls lives up to its name of the National Exhibition Centre, he made no comment on the rival scheme proposed for the old RAF station at Northolt, Middlesex.

Mr Walker did, however, say that the 415-acre site at Rickenhill would not damage the interests of farmers nearby. Transport, electricity, water, and other services were adequate, even though 1,500 extra cars which would come to the centre might cause inconvenience.

Mr Walker believed that with skilful landscaping it would be possible to design buildings which would enhance the area. He would not allow the developers to build a new railway station at the centre.

National Exhibition Centre Limited, the company which was set up to build the money to finance it. The Department of Trade and Industry, which has already given the company £70,000 for administrative costs, has promised £1½ million and Birmingham City Council, £3 millions. The rest of the money has to be found privately.

There is, however, still the problem that the centre itself will not be in Birmingham even when the city becomes a larger metropolitan area under the proposed local government reform. Birmingham councillors have so far pressed the Department of the Environment unsuccessfully to redraw the new boundaries to keep the centre in Birmingham and out of Solihull.



Architect's model of the centre



A batch of large, flameproof, geared motors being made ready for shipment to India at the Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, factory of Electropower Gears, a Rotork Controls Group company. The vertical-mounting, helical-spur reduction gear units, ranging in size from 10 hp to 100 hp, will be used on mixing plant in chemical processing

## Foreign exchanges nervous

Apart from an early burst of activity sparked off by further consideration of Mr Connally's remarks on Thursday about yen revaluation, foreign exchange markets spent another quiet and rather nervous day.

And the dollar, which tended to weaken in early deals, moved back to around its overnight level against most Continental currencies.

Spot Sterling, however, remained steady throughout the day at \$2.4938, firming up another point just before the close, when it finished with a three point gain at 2.4938.

Forward rates were narrowly erratic, moving against sterling in early deals but recovering towards the close when sterling premiums were being quoted a point or two cheaper.

The D-mark and the guilder were both firmer against sterling in line with the harder trading against the dollar. The Swiss and commercial French franc, on the other hand, closed fractionally easier.

## Fidelity Radio to come to market

Britain's largest maker of transistor radios and record players, Fidelity Radio, is coming to the market on terms which capitalise the group at £2.8 millions.

The flotation, arranged by Hambros Bank, is timely: current business is reflecting the Government-induced boom in consumer goods following purchase tax cuts and sales should receive strong stimulus from the pending introduction of commercial radio (where broadcasting will be on VHF only in the evenings).

Without exception, the company's products are in the "popular" price bracket, which means the cheaper end of the market. Its penetration of the boom stereo market is restricted to two models but its range of radios is more extensive.

Developments planned over the next few years include expansion into the car radio market, hopefully original equipment and car cassettes.

Profit since 1968 has risen from £119,000 to an expected £420,000 this year, which, on the offer price of 70p, leaves the shares on a prospective price-earnings multiple of 11: deducting a non-recurring complication over directors' emoluments, the p/e falls to 10.3.

Largest customers are in the mail order sector, where it supplies Great Universal Stores and Gratiens. Its main customer in multiple chains is Currys.

Existing capacity is sufficient to allow for a 40 per cent rise in turnover and given the company's success in coping with Japanese competition and UK dealers should start with a modest premium.

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## MEPC deal 'premature'

METROPOLITAN Estate and Property Corporation yesterday described as "premature" reports that a multi-million property deal with Reed International was imminent.

Reed disclosed several months back that it was holding talks with a number of property groups—including MEPC—concerning redevelopment of certain Reed-IPC interests and these negotiations are continuing.

If you'd invested £5,000 in Unicorn Capital Trust 14 years ago and taken an income of £400 a year tax paid, look how much you'd still be left with.

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1958	£400	£5,671
1959	£400	£7,268
1960	£400	£8,979
1961	£400	£10,831
1962	£400	£12,831
1963	£400	£15,010
1964	£400	£17,483
1965	£400	£20,260
1966	£400	£23,360
1967	£400	£26,806
1968	£400	£30,629
1969	£400	£34,873
1970	£400	£39,573
1971	£400	£44,773

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## GUS THE GREAT UNIVERSAL STORES LIMITED



Sir Isaac Wolfson, Bart., Chairman.

## Twenty-five years of Progress

The following are extracts from the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1971.

**RECORD PROFITS**  
 Group profits for the year showed an increase at both after-tax and pre-tax stages. Profit after taxation attributable to Equity Stockholders rose from £27,739,000 to £31,560,000.

**INCREASED DIVIDEND**  
 A final dividend of 22½p, making a total for the year of 42½p, is recommended as also is a 1 for 2 scrip issue.

**RESULTS**  
 The results for the year were achieved in the face of continued severe cost inflation and a prolonged and expensive postal strike. The latter caused a drastic slowdown in the movement of orders, goods and cash between the Group and its customers. These effects were felt in varying degrees by almost all sections, but most seriously by our Mail Order Companies and factories.

Taking this into account the results we have achieved are very satisfactory. They demonstrate the inherent managerial and financial strength of the Group and the fulfilment of our policies of modernization, diversification and expansion.

**CONCLUSION**  
 This year has seen important tax reductions promised by the Government. These measures must act as a stimulus to the economy and we would therefore anticipate a growing demand for consumer durable products. However, the additional business that will be transacted on credit terms will not translate itself immediately into profits, since the effect of prudent accountancy procedures is to increase the amount of deferred profit carried forward for the benefit of future years. The results for the first four months of this year compare satisfactorily with the same period of last year and, subject to there being no deterioration in the economic or currency situation I am hopeful that the results for the current year will again show further progress.

## COMPARATIVE FIGURES 1967-1971

Year ended 31st March	Group Profit before Taxation	Taxation	Cash Flow	Net Current Assets	Ordinary Stockholders Funds*
1967	£42,469,689	£17,357,998	£13,387,722	£123,728,145	£148,001,098
1968	£45,536,966	£19,300,381	£15,171,468	£132,304,870	£161,876,901
1969	£48,419,971	£21,853,351	£14,977,795	£134,131,134	£173,376,172
1970	£50,802,883	£22,814,461	£17,579,031	£142,457,561	£186,640,432
1971	£52,846,560	£21,024,816	£22,814,252	£164,434,178	£205,080,260

\*Excluding surplus of over £40 million on revaluation of properties.

GUS operates over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the United Kingdom and Overseas



## Family finance

# Why getting the local council to pay you can be second-rate

By TOM TICKELL

LOCAL AUTHORITIES are rarely loved. With rate demands steadily rising, they often seem like massive debt-collection agencies consuming more and more to give less and less.

But if you find that you have one or two hundred pounds to spare, you can always try to turn the tables on your local council—by taking out local bonds so that they are paying you money. Most authorities issue these bonds—for the small and not the professional investor.

If the professionals want to buy local authority bonds they can always subscribe to the issues for £5 or £10 millions, which the larger authorities float on the money market. These bonds are bought and sold in much the same way as government gilt edged stock.

But for the smaller sums they go to the smaller investor—though bonds can be issued only for specific capital projects and not for municipal running expenses.

The minimum that councils will take varies from authority to authority. Some will accept nothing but £500 but the majority have a £200 or £100 minimum, you can buy the bonds over the counter, so to speak, in the local council offices.

Interest rates vary—depending partly on what is happening elsewhere in the market and partly on the period of the bond. At the moment a medium-term rate is between 6 and 7 1/2 per cent, in January it was more like 8 1/2 per cent. The Lancashire issue last month offered a straight 7 per cent, with investors encouraged to keep their money there for five years, though they can always withdraw after two.

Westminster and Birmingham have both offered 6 1/2 per cent recently, but they were bidding for three-year money only, so rates are slightly lower. This does not mean that they are going to run out of capital projects three years from now. But they may wait to see what

interest rates are like, and offer a new bond immediately the old one matures—partly to ensure their investors do not drop away.

But before responding to the small ads that appear in the local and national newspapers, it is worth remembering that local authorities offer less than they would elsewhere. This is partly straight economic common sense and partly reflects the administrative costs of taking a large number of small sums of money rather than one big one.

### Tax advantages

More important, there are no tax advantages to their bonds as there are with the obvious rivals like the State Savings Scheme and the building societies. SAYE's virtues were discussed last week, but the building societies are also very attractive. They offer 5 per cent net—equivalent to 8 1/2 per cent to the standard rate taxpayer—and even when the rate comes down to 4 1/2 per cent, the gross yield is around 8 1/2 per cent.

Lending money to your local authority may give you a warm

civic glow, but the returns are better elsewhere.

Under the Government's rules, tap bonds have to be for more than a year, though there is no upper limit on how long they can run. The bigger authorities have been using bonds for some time, but until 1963, a separate Act of Parliament was needed before new councils could start.

Some local authorities still keep up the old practice of mortgaging their property, though it is a much more complex and time-consuming way of raising funds. Generally it is on the way out.

At the same time, getting your money out before the bond is due for redemption is very awkward. Councils may release the funds in a really desperate situation but you will not receive interest even if your capital is returned. If the council proves stone-hearted you could probably sell your bonds at a discount but you might not get a good price.

Tax has to be deducted at source, obviously beneficial for people paying at the standard rate, but not so convenient for the pensioner who has invested most of his savings in the bonds and is paying little tax. He has

to claim back his funds from the local tax office, which can be a long and awkward process. Local authorities have put pressure on the Government to get the interest paid gross and not net, but they have had a blank response.

### Cost rises

Certainly borough treasurers have been issuing plenty of bonds as costs rise ever faster. The great attractions for the local council is that they do not have to limit themselves to a particular sum. Many boroughs rely on their faithful investors who have always bought the bonds in the past. But it seems that generally their popularity is fading—as people see that the returns elsewhere are better.

In its most recent appeal for funds one authority this year found that it could draw in only a quarter of what is usually collected.

If you lend to your council you may have the satisfying feeling that they are paying you for a change—but the lack of tax concessions ensures that they are meaner than most other institutions in doing so.

LIFE INSURANCE is such a complex field that it is worth going back to fundamentals from time to time to give a reminder of what the various types of policy are all about. The business is so immensely respectable nowadays that its origins in gambling—and shady gambling at that—seem improbable, but that was how it started.

Until halfway through the 18th century people could take out a policy on anyone they chose. Many public figures were far more valuable dead than alive for this reason. Only when the Lord Chief Justice of the time laid down that no one could insure any man's life unless the person knew or unless the insurer had an insurable interest in him did the gambling go out and virtuous prudence came in. It was this that allowed the business to develop as it has.

All policies are designed to insure your life or, more accurately, to protect your family or some other beneficiary against the financial problems caused by your death. Some do only that, though endowment or equity-linked policies are really a form of saving with life insurance as a useful bonus.

But, whatever the policy, you can still claim two-thirds of the premium against income tax, provided that you are paying less than £70 for £1,000 benefit for you or your heirs.

This means that you save some 15 per cent of the policy's cost if you are paying tax at standard rate, but the £70 maximum means that policies under ten years are not worthwhile.

Savers, who wish to receive the money themselves pay premiums at a fixed rate for ten or 20 years. What premiums are paid obviously depends on the type of policy. Investors can choose a without-profits endowment, which will give a fixed sum at the end of the policy.

A person aged 30 has to contribute £7.24 a month for every £1,000 he wants back in ten years, and £8.05 per £1,000 if he takes out a 20-year policy. A 50-year old will have to pay only slightly more, with premiums of £7.48 and £8.31 in the two cases. The difference between what the two men have to contribute is very small, but this reflects the dominance of

# How to live best with life insurance

By TOM TICKELL

the investment aspect over the insurance aspect of the policy. The with-profits endowment has been the more popular over the past ten years—for it takes some account of inflation, which the other does not. On a with-profits policy the insurance company adds bonuses at least once every three years, and probably annually. In theory it could always return the guaranteed minimum your heirs would receive if you died immediately. But once a company declares a bonus—and adds it to your money—it cannot be taken away. Certainly no company since the war has failed to deliver some bonus on its policies.

Premiums on with-profits contracts are only slightly higher than for without-profits policies. Legal and General charge a 30-year-old £9.10 a month on the minimum term of 10 years—less than £2 more than on the without-profits alternative. But, on past form, the benefits are considerably larger. A 10-year policy maturing in 1970 with Legal and General gave £1,370, a good 94 per cent more than a without-profits policyholder would have received.

Bonus rates are mean—or cautious—depending on one's viewpoint. Part of the reason is that companies are wary of making a cut in the percentage because of the bad publicity it would attract, so they keep rates low. But companies are rather conservative anyway and most keep their bonuses to 3 or 4 per cent.

As equity-linked policies have developed, which I describe below, the ordinary

bonuses have looked increasingly unattractive. So the companies introduced "terminal bonuses," which are paid when the policyholder dies, or when the policy matures. They make the rates much more attractive, though no company will guarantee them and their size depends on how investments have fared in the previous year. The Norwich Union offered more than £1,800 to people whose 20-year policies matured last year—or who were holding 20-year policies when they died.

The equity-linked policy combines the least security and the most attractive potential growth. It came into fashion in the mid-60s but enthusiasm has waned considerably over the past two years of gloom in the stock market. It may revive again.

Linking a life policy with shares, normally through a unit trust, means that its value will depend on the performance of the trust. If you die before your policy matures, your heirs will receive the proceeds from the sale of the units already built up—though their value will depend on prices at the time—and the money due to be paid in until the policy's redemption.

If you survive the full period you will receive the value of the units in which your money has been invested. If your policy falls due at a bad moment, you have to take your money and curse your luck—though some companies guarantee to return what you have invested without interest.

Flexibility is possible only through open-ended policies which give a fixed sum on death but allow holders to cash money looking slightly happier, a with—without penalties—after 18 months. This gets over the

risk that units become as just as the market hits bottom. Policies of this type still fairly rare.

On all these policies, the who pays his premiums can't to receive the money himself. The younger he is, the better his chances. For a man of his odds that he will collect own investment are 50 to one in his favour, and even for a year-old the chances are 6 slightly less than 10 to one. Admittedly in the case of a year-old the family is unlikely to be the beneficiary, but the odds are only six to one against the investor. Certain endowment policies now for the bulk of the life insurance market.

With their investment element dominant these policies are much more expensive than the alternative. "Whole life insurance can never help if policyholder, for by definition it cannot be paid until he is dead. All the same, there are vast savings on the premium while he is alive.

The Prudential charges a 31 year-old £9.42 a month for £1,000 of the eventual benefit on the without-profits policy at £1.78 on the with-profits version. Rates increase more steeply as you get older, and premiums have to be paid until you are 85. If you start at 30 and manage to survive until 85 you will contribute £865 for every £1,000 he will receive on the with-out-profits version—which means the company does very well out of you on the way. But, of course, you might not get there.

Life insurance makes sense only if you are sure that you will not need the money before you—or your family—are due to get it. Certainly for the first two years, you will not receive back an of your premiums however much you want them.

After that the general rule is that the longer your policy the longer you have to wait for a reasonable amount of your money back. With Legal and General's ten-year policy, for instance, you will get £199 after two years, and the rates become easier only when you are well past halfway through.

But if your money can remain undisturbed then endowment—and life insurance—is well worth having, particularly as there is no Capital Gains Tax on what you receive. With present rates of inflation and the stock market looking slightly happier, a with—without penalties—after 18 months. This gets over the

# Look at what the Save and Prosper Property Fund offers you.

1. Expert Property Fund Management
2. Up to 8% p.a. as Income
3. Special 100% growth guarantee
4. Life insurance
5. Tax advantages

### 1. Expert Property Fund Management

Everybody recognises that property can be a first-class investment. And most investors realise that a well-balanced portfolio should contain a stake in property.

Few private investors, however, have the time, resources or the expert knowledge needed to invest in property on their own account. The natural solution is a property fund. The problem comes in making a choice between the various property funds. A vital consideration is to look to the quality and reputation of the management. Few property fund management companies could have better credentials than the Save and Prosper Group, whose experience in money management dates back to 1934 and who now manage over £350 million for more than 700,000 people.

Reinforcing the general experience and reputation of the Save and Prosper Group is the Property Investment Committee selected specially for this purpose by the Group. The members of the committee are C. D. Picher, C.B.E., F.R.I.C.S. (Chairman), C. J. Messer, W. G. N. Miller, M.A., C. P. Penruddock, C.B.E., and O. P. Stutchbury.

They are assisted by Messrs. Hesley & Baker, who specialise in shop, office and industrial property throughout the U.K. And the Fund is valued regularly by an independent firm of valuers, Messrs. Clintons, Chartered Surveyors.

By taking out an insurance policy linked to the Save and Prosper Property Fund you can get all the benefits of an investment in property, with a unique double-your-money guarantee, valuable life cover, and significant tax advantages.

The Fund Managers have freedom to invest in all kinds of first-class commercial and industrial property, development projects and other forms of property.

The object of the Fund is maximum growth of capital in the long term. And capital can grow both from increases in property values and the re-investment of all net income from them.

### 2. Up to 8% p.a. as Income

One of the key benefits of the Save and Prosper Property Fund for many investors is its special Income Facility.

You choose the level that suits you best. Either 4%, 6% or 8% per year net.

It is paid to you with no income tax or capital gains tax liability (see "Tax Advantages").

Payments are made half yearly, on 30th November and 31st May.

Proposals received during November, 1971 will be eligible for Income Facility payments in May, 1972.

You can take advantage of the Income Facility if your outlay is £1,000 or more in any one policy. This is how it works.

The Fund is divided into units, an appropriate number of which are allocated to your policy. The Fund's net income is automatically reinvested to increase the value of these units still further. The Income Facility is provided by realizing the appropriate number of your units at the bid price and, given reasonable growth in property values, payments should steadily increase.

In any event, sufficient units will be realised to ensure that no payment will be less than the previous one.

The table shows the effect of different payment rates, assuming an annual growth rate of the units of 7 1/2%.

Payment Rate	Policy Value	Pay-Value	Policy Value	Pay-Value	Policy Value	Pay-Value	Policy Value	Pay-Value
At start—	£1,000 outlay	£50	£50	£50	£50	£50	£50	£50
End of year	2	1,021	—	1,011	42	970	62	927
	3	1,087	—	1,044	44	980	63	915
	4	1,268	—	1,077	45	991	63	902
	5	1,363	—	1,112	46	1,000	64	888

At the end of year 5

Your policy is now worth

And you have received a total of:

Remember — these payment rates are not subject to income tax or capital gains tax.

At the 7 1/2% growth rate illustrated, you should note that a policy maintains its value with payment rates of 4% and 6% net.

At the 8% net payment rate, however, there is some reduction in value. The Fund Managers believe that for many older investors this very high payment rate may carry advantages that outweigh the reduction in policy value.

### 3. Special 100% growth guarantee

A special guarantee is written into your policy and is guaranteed by the resources of Save and Prosper Insurance Limited: that your money will at least double in value after 20 years.

But in practice, your money should do considerably better than that. The chart shows how £1,000 would grow over 10, 15 and 20 years, assuming an annual growth rate in the units of 7 1/2%.

GROWTH OF £1,000 AT 7 1/2% p.a.

OVER A 10-YEAR PERIOD	£1,000	£1,500	£2,000
OVER A 15-YEAR PERIOD	£1,000	£1,500	£2,000
OVER A 20-YEAR PERIOD	£1,000	£1,500	£2,000

N.B. The assumed annual growth rate of the units includes increase in capital value (net of tax on capital gains) and reinvested net income.

It is, of course, impossible to forecast growth in unit values with complete accuracy, and, of course, property values can fall as well as rise. But over any long-term period, we believe the trend will continue to be upward, and the assumed 7 1/2% p.a. growth rate shown above may prove conservative.

### 4. Life insurance

A Save and Prosper Property Fund single payment policy automatically provides you with important life insurance cover.

This life cover usually grows in value each year to a maximum of twice your original outlay. While, if you are under 30, the minimum cover starts at 200% and remains at that level.

The table below details life cover between the ages of 30 and 65. If you are over 65, special terms are available on request.

Age next birthday	Your life cover at the start of your outlay	Your life cover each year	To an amount after 10 years	Up to an amount after 20 years
Up to age 30	200	—	200	200
31-40	170	13	185	200
41-45	140	3	170	200
46-55	110	4 1/2	155	200
56-65	100	5	150	200

If you take advantage of the Income Facility, the growing life insurance cover and the guarantee to double your money over 20 years still apply. But both would now relate to the number of the remaining units allocated to your policy, rather than the number originally allocated.

### 5. Tax advantages

Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax. You have no personal income tax or capital gains tax liability on any money you take out of the Fund. The Fund's liability to tax on its capital gains and income is allowed for in the price of units.

Surtax. The surtax payer has the advantage that there is no liability to surtax on the re-invested income in the Fund.

However, if you die or surrender your policy (wholly, or in part through the Income Facility) there could be a surtax assessment on the increase in its value, depending on your overall tax position at the time.

Any surtax liability can normally be minimised by choosing a relatively low income year for cashing in.

Surtax liability is calculated by dividing the profit made by the number of years your policy has been in force. The resulting figure is added to your income for the year (that of surrender or death) to determine your surtax rate. Surtax at that rate is then payable on your profit.

### A monthly savings plan

In addition to a single payment policy, you can also invest through a Save-Insurance-Prosper Plan. This is a simple way to build up a strong stake in the Save and Prosper Property Fund by regular monthly savings. With an S-I-P Plan you also get life insurance cover and tax relief.

### How to profit from the Save and Prosper Property Fund

To take out a single payment policy, simply complete the larger Proposal Form and mail it to us with your remittance.

If you are interested in regular monthly saving through a Save-Insurance-Prosper Plan, just complete and post the smaller coupon. We will send you all the information you need.

### Further details

Unit Pricing. The Save and Prosper Property Fund is divided into units, an appropriate number of which are credited to your policy. All the Fund's net income is re-invested to increase the units' value. And the unit price—which is quoted in the Press—is already adjusted to allow for the Fund's liability to tax on capital gains. This means you always know exactly how much your savings are worth.

Repayment. You can withdraw your single payment policy without penalty, normally at any time, for the full value (bid price) of the units credited to your policy. Save and Prosper Group has arranged for the Fund to borrow sufficient cash to meet any unexpectedly high level of withdrawals without having to sell properties disadvantageously. The cost of this facility is paid for out of the Fund. The Company nevertheless, reserves the right in the interests of policyholders to postpone repayments to them for up to six months in the unlikely event that this should ever prove necessary.

Charges. An initial charge of 5% is included in the offer price of units. There is also an annual charge of 3% of the value of your holding. The costs of management, valuation and other expenses of the Fund (including those of buying and selling properties) are borne by the Fund.

Detailed Information. An annual report on the Fund and its property holdings will be sent out in July each year, beginning July 1972, to all policyholders.

Price of Units. The price of units will be 102p each until 5 p.m. on 15th November, 1971. After that units will be credited at the prevailing offer price.

### Save and Prosper Property Fund

PROPOSAL FOR A SINGLE PAYMENT POLICY

Save and Prosper Property Fund Policy.

To: Save and Prosper Insurance Limited, 4 Great St. Helens, London EC3P 3EP Telephone 01-554 8899 Telex 21942

1. I wish to invest £ in a Save and Prosper Property Fund Policy and I enclose my cheque for this amount (not less than £100 and in multiples of £1), payable to Save and Prosper Insurance Limited.

2. Name of Proposer (in full) Mr/Ms/Mrs First name(s)

3. Address

Town County Postal Code

4. Date of Birth

5. Name and Address of your usual doctor

6. During the last five years have you received any attention or advice from any Doctor? YES/NO. If YES, please give details and date.

7. Are there any circumstances which might affect your eligibility for life insurance? YES/NO. If YES, please give details below.

8. Do you want the Income Facility? (Minimum Outlay £1,000) YES/NO. If YES, please indicate the percentage annual rate of payment.

4% 6% 8% (Tick as appropriate)

DECLARATION TO BE COMPLETED BY PROPOSER

I am interested in regular monthly investment in the Save and Prosper Property Fund. Please send me details of the Save-Insurance-Prosper Plan. I understand this does not commit me in any way.

NAME ADDRESS

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

1317/08X

1317/08X

SAVE AND PROSPER GROUP

# Save & Prosper in the public's good books

By ANDREW DAVENPORT

SAVE AND PROSPER, Britain's biggest unit trust group, is making what it believes is a pioneering attempt to educate the public in money matters by the publication of a book, "Save and Prosper Book of Money."

Certainly the financial institutions have for good reasons often been criticised for failing to ensure that people are financially literate and S and P is attempting to do this. The biggest problem it faces is public ignorance.

The book in fact was not Save and Prosper's idea but the brain child of Irving Laidlaw, a marketing consultant who has hawked it round the banks and institutions. S and P, rather than the publisher, saw the potential of the book, saw the venture, it will probably cost them less than a full week's advertising campaign and is certainly excellent publicity.

The book sets out to be a simple ABC of money—how to save it, how to borrow it, how to lend it, and how to prevent the taxman taking it away. To try to cover such a broad subject which is often very complicated and technical in a single book is naturally extremely difficult and the book has its inevitable drawbacks.

In the introduction Margaret Allen, the editor, explains that the book is aimed at "Mr and Mrs Average" and it is certainly written in a very readable and intelligible way. Miss Allen, apparently used her 14-year-old daughter as a yardstick—"If she can understand it, anybody can."

As a result the chapter on banking, for example, is extremely valuable. It explains just what is involved when you open up a bank account, how credit and cheque cards work. And what are the advantages and disadvantages of Giro accounts and the savings banks over the clearing banks.

The criticism perhaps that one should make is that the book tries to be too comprehensive, and after dealing with the basic methods of saving and investing it moves on to far more sophisticated subjects such as investing in antiques or wine.

Given the limitations of length perhaps space devoted to these subjects would have been more usefully taken up explaining more fully the intricacies of house buying, for example.

It is unlikely that Mr and Mrs Average are—or indeed should be—considering putting their money into wine as an investment. It is such a precarious form of making money that perhaps it would have been better left out altogether.

The book is most successful when it is dealing with the more straightforward subject and its chapters on pensions, life assurance, mortgages, insurance, fixed interest savings, how to fill in a tax form, and (of course) unit trusts are all extremely good.

There are topics which may seem very complicated to the

layman simply because there is a very real lack of readable material on them. But the book breaks down each subject in turn and so simplifies it and also offers some very sound advice.

On broader subjects such as house buying, the law and stock exchange investment, the book cannot afford to be so thorough. Although for example it gives readers a firm grounding on how you should set about buying a house, it does not include all the necessary detailed advice on making sure your solicitor is on the building society's approved list (otherwise you will have to pay a second solicitor to do the legal work for the building society).

The book's format is carefully designed to make what is often very arid but necessary reading as interesting as possible. So there are wide margins with little drawings to illustrate each subject, numbered paragraphs, headings, red and black ink, and every so often an underlined paragraph called "wise point" which summarises each point.

Save and Prosper is quite frank in admitting that the book has a number of inevitable drawbacks.

However S and P stresses that it is very much a first effort and having learnt from its mistakes, it intends to produce a second edition next year.

When a unit trust group comes out, it is often criticised for its "one-size-fits-all" approach to its members. One cannot help being a little suspicious about its motives. But other than in the title the company's name is not mentioned at all.

However the book does rather conveniently fall open at a chapter on unit trusts, which is printed on yellow paper, rather than white. At the same time, although the chapter on equities is illustrated by a drawing of a dove to emphasise the risks involved when you buy stocks and shares, the chapter on unit trusts is illustrated with a secure-looking package of letters presumably containing important-looking share certificates.

But this should certainly not put you off a book which manages to explain a great deal of very complicated but very important information.

"The Save and Prosper Book of Money," published by Collins. Price £1 (paperback) £2 (hardback).

## Property bonds

Age at death

40

50



# SLATER WALKER'S investment breakthrough

## The Guaranteed Security Bond

Now Slater Walker have provided the answer that Investors have been seeking, offering this unique combination of features for a single investment of as little as £250:-

### How you participate in profits

To avoid your becoming confused by fluctuating values and technical terms such as bid and asked prices, Slater Walker Insurance declare Annual Dividend, the value of which is added to your Bond. The Annual Dividend represents your Bond's share in the profits of Life Fund and for simplicity, is expressed as percentage of your investment. It is paid not only on the value of your original investment but also on the accumulated value of Dividends already declared. The level of Dividend reflects investment performance and the value of the Annual Dividends is permanently guaranteed to be declared. The Company will announce the rate of Dividend before the end of March each year, and bondholders receive a Notice showing the amount added to their Bond within one month of each policy anniversary.

### Dividends are free of tax

Dividends are free of tax and this means that equivalent gross return to a standard-rate taxpayer, on the following projected rates of Annual Dividend, would be as follows:-

Rate of Dividend	Equivalent Gross Return
4%	6.5%
6%	9.8%
8%	13.0%

A projection of 6% Annual Dividends (your dividends could be higher or lower) an investment of £1000 would grow to £1338 in five years, £330 in ten years, £2521 in fifteen years and £493 in twenty years.

### No additional charges

The cost of life cover and expenses are met out of the Life Fund, and are taken into account before the Dividend is declared. There is no initial charge and the whole of your investment qualifies for dividends.

### How your profits increase cannot be reduced in value

Once Annual Dividends have been declared they cannot be subsequently reduced in value or taken away. This means that you cannot lose the valuable profits you have built up in your Bond during your investment years if, at the time you choose to cash-in, investment values generally could be at a lower level.

### Guaranteed Life Cover

If you should die while the Bond is still in force, your dependants will receive the Guaranteed Life Cover according to the table below. This Guaranteed Life Cover is always greater than your Bond's accumulated value, and varies according to age at death. Example:-

Age at Death	Amount of Cover as % of your Bond's value
30	350%
40	240%
50	140%
60	114%
70	104%
75 or over	101%

The full table appears in the Bond Document.

### 1. Investment Management by Slater Walker.

2. Absolute security for your capital, which can never fall in value.

3. Annual Dividends which are added to your Bond each year and which can never be reduced in value or taken away.

4. The facility to cash-in your Bond with freedom from all charges at the end of five years.

5. The facility to take the Annual Dividends in cash each year free of income tax, capital gains tax and surtax.

6. Life assurance cover which is guaranteed and is always greater than the value of your investment.

7. Significant advantages to surtax payers.

### How your investment is guaranteed against loss

Slater Walker Insurance guarantee that your original invested sum can never fall in value.

### How your capital is invested

In the Slater Walker Life Fund. It comprises a balanced spread of investments, including Equities, Property and Fixed Interest Securities, selected and managed by Slater Walker's

investment experts, who will take full advantage of opportunities for growth, while at the same time paying due regard to the basic elements of security sought by the majority of investors.

### How to invest

Simply complete the application and send it with your cheque to Slater Walker Insurance. You will receive an acknowledgement, and subject to acceptance, your Bond will be sent to you when your application has been processed.

### Enjoy an Annual Income free of all taxation

In accordance with current legislation and Revenue practice, Policyholders are entitled to withdraw the amount of any bonus additions to their Policies without incurring any liabilities for income tax or capital gains tax or for surtax (or its equivalent).

As Dividends earned by a Guaranteed Security Bond qualify in this way you may enjoy a completely tax free income by withdrawing your Annual Dividends in cash each year.

There may, in certain circumstances, be a liability to surtax (or its equivalent) when the Bond is finally cashed-in or on death (see note on tax position).

### Cashing the Bond

Your Bond is designed as a medium term investment and although it is wiser to leave it in force for five years you may cash it in at any time subject to the surrender charges listed below which are deducted from your original investment. Any dividends added are not reduced and are paid in full.

Complete Years in Force	Percentage Deduction from Original Investment
1	9
2	8
3	6
4	4
5	0

At the end of five years (on the fifth policy anniversary) you may cash in your Bond and receive the full accumulated value free of all surrender charges and deductions and free from capital gains tax and income tax.

You may keep your Bond in force for as long as you wish. On the 10th, 15th, 20th—and so on indefinitely—anniversaries of your original investment, you will receive a special Extra Dividend of 5% of the accumulated value of all accrued dividends.

On these anniversaries you may cash in your Bond with complete freedom from all surrender charges and deductions (you may, of course, cash-in your Bond between these anniversaries subject to a small surrender charge, details of which are contained in the Bond Document).

### The tax position and advantages to Surtax payers

Under current legislation the proceeds of the Guaranteed Security Bonds are completely free of income tax and capital gains tax.

On cashing-in the Bond there may be a liability for surtax (or its equivalent) if at the time your total income, including a proportion of the profit on the Bond (calculated by reference to the number of years for which it has been held), brings you into the higher tax bracket.

If you have drawn any of your Annual Dividends in cash the total amount withdrawn would be taken into account in determining whether there is a liability for surtax on cashing-in or on death.

The advantage of this provision is that it enables Bondholders who are surtax payers to defer their liability into the future and enables them to choose the most advantageous point at which to cash their Bond, by which time a reduced income (by virtue of retirement, for instance) could mean that the surtax liability is significantly reduced or removed altogether.

Commission of 11% will be paid on any Application bearing the stamp of a Bank, Insurance Broker, Stockbroker, Accountant, Solicitor or Estate Agent. This advertisement is based on legal advice received by the Company regarding present law and Inland Revenue practice. Normally no medical evidence will be required. The application and life cover come into force only upon acceptance by the Company, and the life cover may be restricted.

To: Slater Walker Insurance Company Limited

124 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4BS Telephone: 01-236 4236

(A member of the Slater Walker Group whose gross assets exceed £180 million)

Full Name MR/MRS/MISS

(BLOCK LETTERS, PLEASE)

Address

Occupation

Date of Birth

Amount Invested

(I enclose a cheque (minimum £250) for this amount payable to Slater Walker Insurance Company Limited.)

I wish to withdraw my Dividends in cash

leave my Dividends to accumulate

Please tick

Details of any consultation with any doctor within last five years. (Except minor ailments requiring single consultation only.)

Name and address of your usual doctor (Normally no medical evidence required)

Please state height

and weight

Signature of applicant

Date

DECLARATION: I wish to invest in the Slater Walker Guaranteed Security Bond and I declare that I am in good health and that the above statements are true and complete. I consent to the Company seeking information from any medical adviser who has attended me and seeking information from any other Insurance Company to which I have applied for Life Assurance and I authorise the disclosure of information to the Company. I agree that this declaration together with any signed statement made to the Company's medical examiner shall be the basis of the contract between me and Slater Walker Insurance Company Limited and I will accept the usual form of Policy issued by the Company for this class of Assurance.

## SLATER WALKER

### GUARANTEED SECURITY BOND







**SPORTS GUARDIAN**

Honest Jack lays a gloved  
hand on a fortune

and "principle" come through him as hard and straight as that rightist lead to his opponent's jaw.

Since he beat Bugner for the presidency, he called upon to open motor shows and rooms and supermarkets, to make all kinds of public appearances, particularly around his own home, where he has a museum of instances he has responded with money asking for a fee. "Mug," he can hear half the world of pro and con, and he has a saying: "I don't believe he owes something to those who have supported him, bounty hunters for his fights, in the sewerage of the top. It is very much a part of his sense of values, of loyalty, of being rooted in a family life where there were five brothers and three sisters, and either who were workers and sailors.

One of Bodell's most satisfying moments came after his second fight with Henry Cooper. He took the prize money and went to Swadincote, and bought his mother and father a house. They had lived in a miner's cottage which had been the scene of the privations. He tells the story of that purchase, behind the scenes of the goings on with the greenhouse and detail which he has with the care which a son's grateful thanks. "We were not too grateful much when we were young, but that made sacrifice more meaningful when we had the power for us." That new house, of course, is in Swadincote, in the village, which once of Jadwin's sisters lives and grows a mile from his own bungalow.

When Bodell prepares for his next fight, he stays at home, unlike most men at the top. "Home is important," he says. "Home is in Swadincote, and when you're at home your family brings you down to earth. You're no more than a man." He says, "Home is important. It's important just to be successful at the job I've chosen," and he says, "Home is important."

The Great Britain hockey team, who leave for a short trip to India on November 21, are preparing themselves this week-end for the tour of the West of England, but the Hampshire, so 17 of the country's leading players are creamed off from today's domestic programme.

It is only right that the Great Britain team and their manager should be given priority. Accordingly, it is anticipated that the chances of clubs and counties in competitive events. But the domestic programme is now so crowded that such a clash of interests is inevitable.

The full effect of the crowded home programme will be seen when the season opens in the Spring and England have to field what seems likely to be virtually an "A" team. It does rather look as though a number of club players in conjunction with the present proliferation of club leagues plus a county championship superimposed on the customary knowledge of club friendly fixtures is rather too much of a good thing.

The point is underlined this weekend by the experience of Hockmole and Barnstaple, who struggle to keep their colours flying in the London League each weekend. Admittedly, international players, such as the Hampshire opponents, Beckenham, will also be short of one international but they have a reasonable allowance under the rules. The fact that they can ill afford the loss of both their inside forwards, G. J. Eans and J. J. Eans, to the J. J. Eans against the thriving young Cambridge University side.

When he is preparing for a night, training will take up a good deal of his time. He likes to have breakfast with his wife and two children after his morning work and collecting his son to school. He would like to go to Mercedes, more often walking) as much part of his day as his work in the gymnasium. He would like to accept this sort of routine, but George Biddles, who looks after Bodelle's affairs, and has been in boxing since 1890, would not accept this routine. His temperament is wrong for anything else... he loves where he is and where he lives. That is probably why the boxing world took a long time to appreciate that in the Bodelle's awkwardness and clumsiness is talent. Of his boxing rights he has lost only two. Cooper, and in his last four rights he has lost only two. He is one of the best of the phrases, Biddles says: "Awkwardness can be effective" doing Bodelle's way. Quarry has never suggested that he should make an attempt to understand that on Tuesday, day.

# The weekend's fixtures

## End of a skiing era

### By JOHN SAMUEL.

The British Ski Year Book, which Sir Arnold Lunn has edited since 1924, in Notes and Queries, the quarterly magazine of the Ski Club of Great Britain, are to be amalgamated for a new periodical, Ski Survey, which will appear two or three times a year. Sir Arnold will continue in the editing of the magazine, but there is a great deal of sadness in skiing that economic circumstances have forced the closure of the Year Book.

Sir Arnold's salty and erudite comments on anything which took his fancy — which meant almost every modern controversy, sporting, moral, political or philosophical — will be much missed even by those who disagreed. Perhaps especially by them.

The early years of skiing were dominated by a middle class perhaps incapable of believing that one day a county council such as Glamorgan would send 1,000 children for winter on skiing holidays which would also be combined with environmental studies.

Sir Arnold has always been an uncomfortable needler in the ribs of the middle class, possessed of an aristocratic and working-class unconscious. He has been a critic of him. He has helped make skiing far less stuffy than it might otherwise have been.

It is typical of him that in spite of crossing the Atlantic six times and visiting 20 countries during the war he never allowed the Ski Year Book to miss an edition. There may have been precious few holiday skiers about. But Sir Arnold thought the propaganda invaluable. Propagandist he remains, and I doubt whether Mr Avery Brundage, the East European controller of the commercialisers of skiing, are finally spared his lash.

What are the lutz and salchow jumps? That is the basic question for a ski holiday? Who are the top 20 skaters, skiers and ice hockey players of modern times? These are the sort of queries answered by the new periodical. The International Encyclopedia of Winter Sports, a compact reference of 284 pages published by Pelham Books at £5.00.







# The double trial of Asa Hartford

[illegible]

## must pay his cut

will Terry Yorath (Leeds), Dave Clark (Preston) and Bobby Jones (Rotherham).

Francis Lee who has been booked in successive League matches at Huddersfield and against Manchester United last Saturday—is going to ask George Best to give evidence for him because he appeals against the caution he received yesterday that his third booking last Saturday in matches—in Wednesday's international against Switzerland—will not count against him; it will be dealt with by a European committee.

Frank Brennan, the manager of Darlington for only 10 weeks, has resigned. It is two months since he left when he came to Darlington to take over the position he said he would prove his worth by getting the right results and refused to resign a contract.

The Chelsea forward Ian Hutchinson, yesterday had the plaster removed from the left leg he broke on August 18. He hopes to be training again within a month and to be playing again in January.

Angus, who also holds both the open and amateur real tennis titles, is Britain's nominee for the world championship, vacated by Geoffrey Atkins. He will play William Sumner, the English holder of the US national championship for the title at Queen's on January 8 and in Chicago on January 15.

Smith, facing almost certain defeat, went all out to win the opening game yesterday where he served rather better than his opponent Angus, putting on pressure and making nothing, except away to 9-2 in the second game and although Smith fought back to 7-3 he was outplayed. In the third game Angus, having led 5-0 and being caught at 5-2, was reached match point at 14-5. Smith now volleying at every chance came to 12-14 where he made a mistake and Angus won out for victory in his next hand.

**BRITISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP**  
1st round—Angus 5-2, Smith 2-5.  
2nd round—Angus 5-2, Smith 2-5.  
3rd round—Angus 5-2, Smith 2-5.  
4th round—Angus 5-2, Smith 2-5.  
5th round—Angus 5-2, Smith 2-5.  
6th round—Angus 5-2, Smith 2-5.  
7th round—Angus 5-2, Smith 2-5.  
8th round—Angus 5-2, Smith 2-5.  
9th round—Angus 5-2, Smith 2-5.  
10th round—Angus 5-2, Smith 2-5.  
11th round—Angus 5-2, Smith 2-5.  
12th round—Angus 5-2, Smith 2-5.

**GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,085**

**ARABICARIA**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10								

# ACROSS

1. Rubber mat even when things are . . . (13).
10. . . on top of one by arrangement (9).
12. . . in gratitude (5).
13. . . a capital in the revolution? (5).
14. Prizewinning goat? (9).
15. The quiet sound of a lot of talk (7).
16. Lost and found in London (7).
18. A result of the sun: no mistake about it, it's diabolical! (7).
20. Grain, a measure for the university (7).

## CROSSWORD SOLUTION 13.06.24

1. RUBBER MAT  
 4. PROUDLY  
 14. RUMOUR  
 15. COUNTDOWN  
 16. SENSATIONAL  
 17. TIDY  
 18. DUAL  
 19. WHIST  
 20. YAM  
 21. ALLEGORICAL  
 22. CONTENT  
 23. DEALT  
 24. SCORPION  
 25. RAIN  
 26. WAITRESS

21. Aggressive sort of culture, not without love (9).
22. Not for long (5).
24. Beast with more 'eat' (8).
25. Use oil-jug in a strict way (9).
26. The Importance of being earnest, for example? (4, 4, 5).

# DOWN

2. Is the creditor without is intended to be a criminal? (9).
3. The sound of school dinners should be (5).
4. Let him bleed a bit—without this? (7).
5. Restored to the grid? (7).
6. Dearest? (3, 6).
7. Where to put on a 26? (5).
8. Neighbourly settlement to join up with taxis? (12).
9. River god with round table—go back in for a ringer (13).
15. Dramatic character with two wives (8).
17. Old city's business—nothing in fashion (13).
19. Old city turns into birdsong—don't despair! (5, 2).
20. Spanish bird following a pet (7).
22. Bird leaves jauntily (5).
23. Animal to leave caustically, as they say (5).

Solution on Monday

proposed tour by coo  
s to India next Febru  
cancelled because of  
ability of top class play

AN AGE whose massive command the greater part of the world's golf equipment markets it is refreshing to find a company that is not unduly preoccupied with the money devoted to one highly specialised phase of production, but is able to compete in the great American and European markets within 12 years. The London Golf Forgings has been a success in the hand-dubmaking market from 36 per cent.

The company owed its origins to Claire Higson, the present managing director, who spent eight Scottish craftsmen, trained in the art of making clubs, to Australia.

Higson remains a man of rare and consistent devotion to his craft as he pursues his ambition of trying to make the finest clubs in the world. His theme is consistency

of performance throughout the set of clubs and, as about a third of the company's output is made for individual golfers, this is a theme that is brought together by endeavouring to match every club precisely to the needs of the player, rather than assembling clubs from mass-produced stocks.

Unlike many larger companies, PGP believe that money is best spent on research in the effort for consistency than on high advertising costs. The names Nicklaus, for instance, may be \$100,000 a year, or more, from a sale of clubs bearing his name, but the names of the clubs are not named after a player. Although a name certainly has to sell clubs in stores, an increasing number of golfers are buying clubs by name at the golf session, and that a name on the back is by no means everything.

A 26x26 grid with a black and white checkerboard pattern. The grid is labeled with numbers 1 through 26 in the top row and first column. The letters 'A', 'B', 'A', 'I', 'C', 'A', 'B', 'A' are placed in the top row of the grid, corresponding to the numbers 1 through 8.

ing cool even when things are hot (13).

10. On top of one by arrangement (9).

11. Literary 24 takes ship in straitness (5).

12. Take capital in the revolution? (5).

13. Przeworski goat? (9).

14. The quiet sound of a lot of talk (7).

15. Lost and found in London? (7).

16. A result of the sun; no mistake about it, it's diabolical! (7).

20. Grain, a measure for the undercity (7).

CROSSWORD SOLUTION 1984

P	R	O	O	F	A	S	E
B	I	N	G	T	H	E	S
S	H	I	P	E	R	L	E
C	O	N	T	R	E	E	F
S	E	N	D	A	R	O	S
E	N	D	A	R	O	S	E
T	O	D	O	R	E	S	E
D	O	L	E	I	S	T	O
M	A	X	E	R	E	A	L
L	E	B	E	R	E	A	B
L	E	B	E	R	E	A	B
C	O	N	T	E	N	D	E
S	H	O	R	E	V	E	R
C	R	E	E	S	E	D	E
R	O	S	E	S	E	D	E

23. Not far long (5).

24. Deal with more 'eat' (5).

25. Use old-rig in a strict way (9).

26. The importance of being Earnest, for example? (4, 5).

DOWN

2. In the editor without is intended to be criminal? (9).

3. The sound of school dinner should be (5).

4. I am so blooded a bit—without this? (7).

5. Restored to the grid? (7).

6. Rascal? (5).

7. Where to put on a 26? (5).

8. Neighborhood settlement I join up with taxis? (4).

9. Killed a rod with a cable go back in for a ring (13).

15. Dramatic character with two wives (9).

17. Old city business—nothing in fashion (8).

19. Old city turns into birdson 'Not despair!' (5, 2).

20. Spanish boy following a pet (7).

22. Bird leaves jauntily (5).

23. Animal to leave concealed, a say they (5).

Solution on Monday

**QUICK CROSSWORD—PAGE 8**



